Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2009 with funding from
Ontario Council of University Libraries

http://www.archive.org/details/n376australasianjour32asso

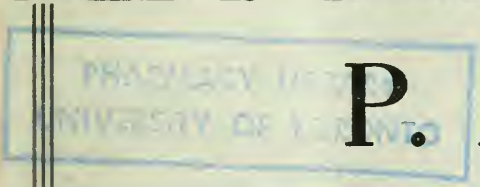
VOL. XXXII.—No. 376. 20th APRIL, 1917. [SUBSCRIPTION: 10/- PER ANNUM POST FREE.

PHAR Storage

THE AUSTRALASIAN
Journal of Pharmacy
With which is Incorporated
The Australasian Chemist and Druggist.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, MELBOURNE, FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST AS A NEWSPAPER.

TRADE MARK AD 1715
'Allenburys' Foods



P. A. T. A.

MINIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

The 'Allenburys' Milk Food, No. 1 - 1s. 7d. per tin
The 'Allenburys' Milk Food, No. 2 - 1s. 7d. per tin
The 'Allenburys' Malted Food, No. 3 - 1s. per tin

Support the P.A.T.A.

Index to Advts. Page 8.

IN CASES OF ECZEMA

and in all inflamed and irritated conditions of the skin the application of Emol-Keleet will be found to afford great comfort and relief.

Its marked efficacy in the local treatment of all skin affections is due to its recognised absorbent and sedative properties, its impalpable texture and its complete freedom from organic matter.

As a soothing agent following the injection of vaccines and in alleviating the distressing pruritis accompanying scarlet fever and measles, Emol-Keleet may be employed with most beneficial results.

FASSETT & JOHNSON
LIMITED,
233 Clarence Street,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Emol-Keleet

THE NATURAL SEDATIVE EMOLLIENT DUSTING POWDER.

For INFANTS & INVALIDS.

Neave's Food

"Admirably adapted to the wants of infants."
—Sir Chas. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.

A Mother's Testimony: Mrs. J. KAIN, 6, Rockingham Road, Doncaster, writes: "DOCTOR—— ADVISED ME TO GIVE MY TWIN BOYS OF SIX WEEKS OLD YOUR NEAVE'S FOOD. I have reason to be grateful to my Doctor for his advice, because I have never lost a night's rest with any of my children, and they have cut their teeth without any trouble. Your Food also does away with all need of medicine and castor oil."—*22nd August, 1912.*

British Medical Journal: "Well adapted for the use of children and aged people . . . . . much used by mothers nursing and by invalids."

Has for many years been used in the Russian Imperial Family.

Nearly 90 Years' Reputation. GOLD MEDALS London, 1900, 1906, and 1914, also Paris.

NEAVE'S MILK FOOD.

FOR THOSE REQUIRING A STARCHLESS MILK FOOD FOR BABIES FROM BIRTH, INSTANTLY PREPARED BY ADDING HOT WATER ONLY, & NOT NEEDING THE ADDITION OF MILK, ETC.

DR.—, D.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., Public Health Laboratories, London, reports: "When diluted with 7 to 8 parts of water the mixture would closely resemble human milk in composition. The fat would then be about 3 per cent. This is very satisfactory."

A DOCTOR writes: "Easily digested and highly nourishing . . . . suitably diluted is a *safe substitute for a doubtful milk supply in hot weather.*"

Awarded Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene, London, for Purity and Quality.

Sold everywhere in Tins specially packed for Australasia.

"Hints about Baby," by Trained Nurse, sent free on application, mentioning this publication

Australasian Agency: HARRISONS, RAMSAY PTY. LTD., Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Wellington, Dunedin, and Auckland.

Manufacturers: JOSEPH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.

MR. RETAILER! This Should Command Your Attention

COMPLETE LIST OF

DEARBORN SPECIALITIES

Always to the "Front" and on the "Move."

Examine your stocks and remember that Reserves are just as necessary as "Front Line Shows." Constantly advertised and on the P.A.T.A., giving an adequate margin of profit.

Preparation.	Per Doz.	Per Pkge.	Preparation.	Per Doz.	Per Pkge.
Allacite	35/7	4/-	Blue Cross Remedy ...	35/7	4/-
Boranium	35/7	4/-	Caxine	49/-	5/6
Cleminite	35/7	4/-	Parsildium Jelly ...	16/-	1/9
Colliandum ...	35/7	4/-	Pllenta Soap ...	16/-	1/9
Onalite	35/7	4/-	Nail Polish ...	16/-	1/9
Pergol	35/7	4/-	Jettaline	48/10	5/6
Stallax	35/7	4/-	Mercolized Wax ...	48/10	5/6
Tekko Paste ...	35/7	4/-	Liquid Pergol ...	48/10	5/6
Silmerine	35/7	4/-	Pheminol	56/5	6/3
Ext. Barsyde ...	35/7	4/-	Mennaline... ...	56/5	6/3
Bicrolium	35/7	4/-	Stymol	56/5	6/3
Tammalite ...	35/7	4/-	Clynol Berries ...	55/-	6/-
Barri Agar ...	35/7	4/-	Phelactine ...	72/-	8/-

ROUND FIGURES FOR SPLITS.

Goods supplied on sale or return. For dummies and circulars or information as to returns, apply to us direct. Order stocks from your wholesaler. We supply wholesalers direct.

DEARBORN LIMITED,

279 CLARENCE STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W. 32-34 THEOBALDS ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

THE CHEMISTS' COMPANY.

Amalgamated Insurance (Australia) Ltd.

47 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE.

Chemist Representatives on Board:

FRANK BUCKHURST (Melbourne) President P.D.L., Director
H. D. B. COX (New South Wales) Chairman P.D.L., Director.

Is trading in the various States as under:

MELBOURNE FIRE OFFICE LIMITED:
47 Queen Street, Melbourne (Alfred E. Druitt, Manager).

SYDNEY FIRE OFFICE LIMITED:
63 Pitt Street, Sydney (B. Bennett, Manager).

BRISBANE FIRE OFFICE LIMITED:
"London Bank Chambers," Creek Street, Brisbane (E. G. Punchard, Manager).

ADELAIDE FIRE OFFICE LIMITED:
C/o Messrs. Hosking & Ryan Ltd., 44 Grenfell Street, Adelaide (P. M. Daley, Manager).

BY INSURING with any of these Companies, you are helping materially to augment the funds of **"PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED."**

CHEMISTS' INDEMNITY a Speciality.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCES completed at very much reduced rates.

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCES, except "Life," transacted, at rates to be obtained on application.

Telephone Central 9805. **ALFRED E. DRUITT, General Manager.**

15% Discount
Off HEARNE'S MEDICINES
IN £5 PARCELS.

Buyers of **£5 PARCELS** of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, Frootoids (and any other of Hearne's Medicines) will now be allowed 15% DISCOUNT OFF THE WHOLESALE PRICES for cash with order as follows:

EXAMPLE No. 1.

1 case, 3 dozen Hearne's Bronchitis Cure	(2/6) @ 27/-	...	...	£4	1 0
½ „ „ „ „	(4/6) @ 48/-	...	...	1	4 0
				£5	5 0
LESS 15% DISCOUNT		...	...	0	15 9
Nett		...	...	£4	9 3

EXAMPLE No. 2.

1 case, 3 dozen Hearne's Bronchitis Cure	(2/6) @ 27/-	...	...	£4	1 0
2 „ „ Frootoids	(1/6) @ 15/-	...	...	1	10 0
				£5	11 0
LESS 15% DISCOUNT		...	...	0	16 8
Nett		...	...	£4	14 4

Or may be assorted to include any other of Hearne's Medicines in any way to suit your own requirements.

GOODS FORWARDED CARRIAGE FREE.

Actual profit on No. 1 Parcel, £1 7s. 9d.; on No. 2 Parcel, £1 11s. 8d., or 7d. per small bottle of Bronchitis Cure—1s. 1d. per large bottle. 5¼d. per bottle of Frootoids. The profit on other Medicines is in the same proportion to their retail prices.

W. G. HEARNE & CO. Ltd.
GEELONG.

To His Majesty, King George V.

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress, London, 1913.

BRAND'S

Specialties for Invalids.

Manufactured from the FINEST BRITISH MEATS.

ESSENCE OF BEEF

And of CHICKEN and MUTTON.

Valuable in cases of exhaustion, depression, and weak digestion due to influenza or any other cause, being easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, imparting at once fresh life and vigour to the whole system.

These Essences are now put up IN GLASS and TINS.

The A1 SAUCE

For "FISH, FLESH, OR FOWL."

A FINE TONIC AND DIGESTIVE.

Full Price Lists on application to

BRAND & CO. LTD.,

MAYFAIR WORKS, VAUXHALL, LONDON, S.W.

BUSINESS HONOUR COMPELS SUCCESS.

The conscientious chemist always supplies the genuine

Antiphlogistine

(TRADE MARK).

when called for.

A good thing is always imitated, and

ANTIPHLOGISTINE

is no exception to this rule.

Though the genuine article costs more, it is safer in the long run, as pleased customers are a business asset.

Make certain of pleased customers by supplying the One and Only

ANTIPHLOGISTINE.

The Denver Chemical Mfg. Co.

SYDNEY.

NAZETHA

A well advertised line yielding a most reasonable profit.

SHOW IT! IT SELLS ITSELF AND BRINGS REPEAT ORDERS.

For HAY FEVER, ASTHMA, CATARRH.

From all Wholesalers or the Proprietors—

A. P. MILLER & SON, CHEMISTS, HOBART.

THE

Austral Coaching College

CONDUCTS CLASSES

Day, Evening, or by Correspondence

FOR THE

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

OF THE

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

FEE: £3 3s. per Term.

Single Subject by Arrangement.

Call or write to the Principal—

F. THOMAS, M.A.,

Collins House (7th Floor) Collins St., Melbourne.

FOR . . .

SHOW CASES

Of Every Description.

COUNTER,

WALL

and

CENTRE CASES.

New and Secondhand.

Lowest Prices in Melbourne.

Write for Quotations, or Call and See Us.

BOSTON COY.

Shop, Office & Bank Fitters,

195 LITTLE COLLINS ST.,

MELBOURNE.

BIDWELLS' TOILET BRUSHES

SILVERDRAWN.
Regd. 5051.

GOLD MEDAL.

Axminster, Devon, England.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

AGENTS - -
POTTER & BIRKS Ltd., 19 Grosvenor Street, Sydney.
ROCKE, TOMPSITT & CO., Flinders St., Melbourne.
FAULDING & CO., Perth.
G. W. BENNETT & Co., Christchurch.

BUSH LANE HOUSE, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTS

IN GENERAL DEMAND.

ANTICALOR.

This scientific poultice—a modification of Cataplasma Kaolina—is packed in 5lb. tins for Hospital use; in 1lb. tins for extensive home use; and in small (1/3) tins for use by the public in small quantities when treating a boil or reducing inflamation and swelling, such as sprain, &c.

CARBOSYL.

A perfect 50% solution of Cresols in a neutral vegetable soap. Has a pleasant tarry odour, and serves all purposes for which Lysol is recommended.

ROCKE'S EUCALYPTUS OIL.

In bulk or bottle. Distilled in the same district for over a quarter of a century. Answers all tests.

STOPODA.

For deodorizing urinals, &c.

GLOBE WEED KILLER.

Keeps the paths free of weeds.

GOLCRYST.

Well advertised and in ready demand.

ETHER SOAP (R. T. & CO.)

A speciality for Surgeons' and Hospital use.

PHOSPHOL.

Emulsion of C.L.O. with Hypophosphites. (1 tablespoonful equivalent to 1 grain Phosphorus.)

De LEON'S TOILET SPECIALTIES

Fuller's Earth, Violet Powder, Lavender Water, &c.

ROCKE'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

O. I. NO.

A preparation for keeping away mosquitoes. Two sizes, selling at 9d. and 1/3.

ROCKE'S FRAGRANT LAVENDER AMMONIA.

Pints, 13/- doz.; half size, 9/- doz.

PROPRIETORS:

Rocke, Tompsitt & Co.,

MELBOURNE.

ENQUIRIES INVITED.

Scott's Emulsion

Revised Prices showing increased retail profit

On and after 1st day of June, 1916, the prices for SCOTT'S Emulsion will be as follows:—

MINIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

SMALL SIZE, **2/6.** ═══ LARGE SIZE, **4/6.**

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Small Size—		Large Size—	
Gross Lots	22/3 per doz.	Gross Lots	41/- per doz.
Cases of 3 doz. ...	22/9 ,, ,,	Cases of 2 doz. ...	42/- ,, ,,
Dozen Lots	23/6 ,, ,,	Dozen Lots	43/6 ,, ,,

SCOTT & BOWNE (Australasia) Ltd., 483 Kent St., Sydney.

ARTHUR COCKS & CO. LTD.

291-3 Little Collins St., Melbourne,

(And at SYDNEY, ADELAIDE and BRISBANE).

WHOLESALE OPTICIANS & GENERAL IMPORTERS

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

The name of HICKS stands for the BEST that is made in Clinicals.

We are Sole Agents in Australasia for J. J. HICKS.

THE PRINCIPAL LINES STOCKED ARE:

Ordinary Universal, Magnifying Universal, 30 and 60 Second Magnifying, also with Kew Certificates.

Do not buy inferior goods when the BEST *can be had at low prices.*

OPTICAL REQUIREMENTS.—We carry in stock the complete requirements of the optician. We specialize in **OPTICAL PRESCRIPTION WORK.** Fused (invisible) Bifocal Lenses accurately and promptly prepared—Wholesale Only.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Allen and Hanburys, London—Wholesale Export Druggists, etc. ... Cover, 28
Amalgamated Insurance Limited ... 1
Atkin's Quinine Wine 20
Atkinson and Barker, Manchester ... 11
Beecham's Pills 25
Benger's, F. B. & Co. Ltd., Manchester 12
Bidwell's Tooth Brushes, London ... 5
Boston Co., Melbourne 5
Bosisto and Co., Richmond, Melbourne—Eucalyptus Oil 29
Brand & Co., London—Specialties ... 3
Bresillon & Co. ... ... Insert
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., London and Sydney ... ... Cover
Bush, W. J., and Co., London and Melbourne—Manufacturing Chemists, &c. 16
Cocks, Arthur, & Co., Opticians, etc. ... 7
Condy and Mitchell, London—Condy's Fluid ... First Page of Reading Matter
Davenport, J. T., Ltd., London—Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne ... 9
Dearborn Limited, Sydney 1
Denver Chemical Mfg. Co., Sydney—Antiphlogistine 4
Denyer Brothers, Melbourne—Surgical Instrument and Truss Makers ... 17, 22
Duerdin & Sainsbury 21
Egyptian Eye Salve 21
Fassett & Johnson, Sydney—Emol Keleet Cover
Felton, Grimwade & Co., Melbourne ... 15
Greathead's Mixture, Melbourne ... Insert
Hearne, W. G., Geelong—Bronchitis Cure 2
Henry, T. and W., Manchester ... 11
Holloway's Pills 20
Horlick's Malted Milk, England ... 23
Howards and Sons Ltd. 18
Ingrams, London ... ... Insert
Idris and Co. Ltd., England 11
Japan Insect Co. 32
Koch, Albert, Melbourne—Analyst ... 23
Lambert Pharmacal Co.—"Listerine" ... 14
Lincoln Stuart and Co. ... ... Insert
Lloyd, Howard, and Co. Ltd., Leicester 18
Maltine Manufacturing Co., London ... 18
Miller, A. P., and Son, Hobart—Nazetha 5
Murphy, Andrew, N.S.W. 20
National Cash Register Co., Sydney ... 27
Neave's Food ... ... Cover
Nicholas, Geo. R., Melbourne 32
Pacolol 8
Parke, Davis and Co., Detroit, U.S.A., and Sydney—Manufacturing Chemists ... Cover
Pears' Soap 10
Pharmacy Board Notices 26
Roberts' Filling Machine Co. 30
Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., Melbourne ... 6
Rosier, John, Melbourne—Chiropodist, etc. 24
Sigma Co. Ltd. 30
Selby and Co., H. B., Melbourne .. 20
Scott and Bowne Ltd.—Scott's Emulsion 7
Seabury and Johnson, London and Sydney Cover
Smith, T. & H., Edinburgh 17
Statham & Co., Manchester 21
Stearns & Co., Frederick, Sydney ... 16
St. Dalmas, A. De, Leicester—Plasters 20
S.P. Charges Co., England—Sulphaqua and Sulphaqua Soap 31
Taylor and Colledge, Brisbane ... 17
Thomas, F., Coaching College ... 5
Ueyamayei Insecticide Pro. and Mfg. Co. 23
Vapo-Cresolene, New York—Vapo-Cresolene 19
Whitehead & Co., Melbourne—Chemists' Labels 24
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure .. 30
Wood, W., & Co., Melbourne—Opticians 19
Wyleys Ltd., Coventry—Wholesale and Export Druggists... 13
Zeal, G. H. 22

LYSOL PEARSON'S

Messrs. Pearson's Antiseptic Co. Ltd. have been granted the use of the Trade Mark "LYSOL" in Australia, but not wishing to perpetuate the German name they have incorporated with "Lysol" the British trade mark "PACOLOL."

All infringements of the "Lysol" Trade Mark will be prosecuted by the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth.

PACOLOL

This fluid is guaranteed to be similar in composition and efficiency as the original German manufacture.

For further particulars write to

Mr. H. A. REEVES, 25 O'Connell Street, Sydney.
Messrs. NOLAN & BRODERICK, 464 Flinders Lane, Melbourne.
Messrs. TAYLOR & COLLEDGE, Brisbane.

Chemists who study their own reputations should never be thoughtless enough to sell an imitation Chlorodyne. Any first-class old-established chemist will tell you that

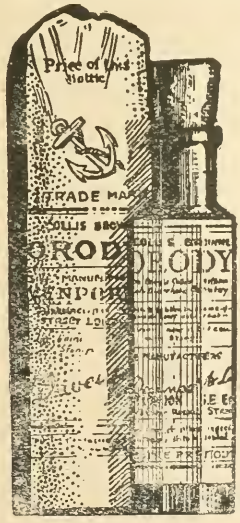
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

IS THE **ONLY GENUINE**
CHLORODYNE.

The Best Medicine for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,
and in the Cough of
BRONCHITIS and CONSUMPTION.
Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHŒA and Simple **DYSENTERY**

GOOD PROFITS GUARANTEED.

"The original Chlorodyne, as manufactured from the recipe of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, is, perhaps, in *greater demand now than it has ever been before.* It has been on the P.A.T.A. List since 1897, as readers are no doubt aware. J. T. DAVENPORT LTD. have been the sole manufacturers of this article for upwards of 60 years."—
Pharmaceutical Journal.



A well-proved palliative in the pains of
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, TOOTHACHE,
Checks
FEVERISHNESS,
and effectually cuts short all attacks of
SPASMS & COLIC

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—
J. T. DAVENPORT LTD.
117 UNION STREET, LONDON, S.E., ENGLAND.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT

TO H.M. THE KING.

Pears' SOAP

All the Leading Lines kept in Stock at

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, ADELAIDE, WELLINGTON.

£20 Parcels supplied at laid-down cost. Smaller quantities can be obtained from any Wholesale House on reasonable terms.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

SHOW CARDS, Etc., will be sent to any Wholesale House for enclosure on application.

SOLE AGENTS FOR AUSTRALASIA—

GOLLIN & CO. PTY. LTD.

Atkinson & Barker's

ROYAL

Infants' Preservative

This oldest-established remedy for infants is the favourite one in all parts of the world. It is the most efficient anti-spasmodic and carminative—and is quite free from any scheduled drugs

Manufacturers - - R. BARKER & SON,

11 Russell Street, Manchester, England.

If you have Heartburn, Headache, Gout, Biliousness, or Acidity of the Stomach TRY

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

It is free from taste, smell, or roughness to the palate.

This Remedy was first prepared by Dr. Thomas Henry, of Manchester, in the year 1772, and has been before the public for one hundred and forty years—surely a wonderful record and proof of its remarkable medicinal value.

One dose will relieve Heartburn, and a few doses will correct Acidity, Gout, Headache, and Biliousness.

It is the mildest and safest aperient for the most delicate constitutions, and can be given to children in early infancy.

Sole Makers—**THOMAS & WILLIAM HENRY**

11, EAST STREET, MANCHESTER.

Price **2/9** and **4/6** per Bottle.

Can be obtained from all the leading chemists in the United Kingdom and abroad.

Why Sell German or Austrian Waters

TONALKA

IS

THE BRITISH Aperient Water

Tried and Proved for Over Quarter of a Century.

A morning glass of this pleasant British Aperient Water is the surest safeguard against constipation and acidity, with all their attendant evils. Certain, safe, and mild in action.

IDRIS & CO. LTD. (E. Department)

CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

Health Exhibition London, Adelaide and Melbourne.

The Practitioner says:
"All these preparations are, we think, deserving of highest praise."

The Medical Press and Circular says:
"Few modern improvements in pharmacy have done so much as Benger's Preparations to assist the physician in his treatment of the sick."

The Lancet describes it as:
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

The British Medical Journal says:
"Benger's Food has, by its excellence, established a reputation of its own."

Benger's Food

is a **self-digestive,** not a pre-digested Food. The Special Value of this is, that in cases of weak or defective digestive power, in Adults or Children, the exact amount of digestion to suit each individual case may be given to the Food during the process of preparation. As health comes back this self-digestion may be so regulated as to allow the digestive organs to do more and more work, until finally they may do it all, leading up to discarding the Food altogether, and the gradual resuming of ordinary diet.

With Benger's Food alone is this process possible

Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses and Shippers,

or from the Manufacturers

BENGER'S FOOD LTD.,
Otter Works MANCHESTER England

Australian Address—
Falmouth Chambers — 117 Pitt Street — SYDNEY, N.S.W.

No 37.

WYLEYS PHARMACEUTICALS

Wyleys Limited
Coventry.

LONDON DEPOT:
2 BATH STREET,
CITY ROAD.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
ROCKE, TOMPSITT & CO.,
Melbourne, Victoria.
NEALE, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Perth, W.A.

CONCENTRATED TINCTURES.

Tinct. Aurant. — Tinct. Benzoin Co.
,, Cardam Co. — ,, Lobeliae
,, Opii. — ,, Scillae.

GELATINE CAPSULES.

Ammoniated Quinine.
Castor Oil.
Sandal Wood Oil.

GELATINE COATED PILLS.

Blaud.
Blaud and Arsenic.
Blaud and Cascara.
Easton's.

Veterinary Specialities. Duraplastic Horse Balls.

PACKED SPECIALTIES:

PRICES IN LONDON.

CARLSBAD SALTS.—Granular effervescent (handsome coloured cartons). 10/- doz.

EMBROCATION. — Household embrocation. "Three Spires" Brand. — 8oz. cartons. Price 8/- per doz.

EMBROCATION UNIVERSAL.—For athletes and cyclists—in handsome coloured cartons. Price 8/- per doz.

EASTON'S SYRUP.—4oz., in special cartons. Price 7/6 doz.

FORMALIN TROPELS. — Mint, Rose, and Lemon flavours, in amber bottles, 60's, 6/6 per doz.

FORMALIN AND CINNAMON TROPELS.—60's, 6/6 per doz.

HAIR RESTORER—MADAM EMIL'S—12oz. bottles, attractive wrapper, 12/- per doz.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA. — In handsome coloured cartons, 12oz. panelled bottles. 2/6 size, 21/- doz.

LITHIA CITRATE. — Granular effervescent (handsome coloured cartons). 10/- per doz.

MUSTARD OIL.—4 oz. bottles, 4/6 per doz.

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—4oz., 7/6; 8oz., 12/6 doz. In special cartons.

SYRUP OF PHOSPHATES (PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD).—In special cartons, 4oz. and 8oz., 4/6 and 8/- per doz.

SYRUP OF PRUNES AND BANANAS.—In handsome coloured cartons, 7/- per doz.; 78/- per gross.

TOOTH POWDER.—Camphorated chalk, carbolic, in decorated tins. Small size, 2/- doz.; large, 3/6 doz.

WYLEYS LTD. specially devote themselves to the manufacture of CHEMISTS' OWN NAME PREPARATIONS, and will be glad to receive inquiries respecting this branch of their business.

FULL LISTS WILL BE MAILED ON APPLICATION.

LISTERINE

TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE

AND BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

A non-toxic antiseptic of known and definite power; prepared in a form convenient for immediate use; of ready dilution, sightly, pleasant, and sufficiently powerful for all purposes of asepsis—these are advantages which Listerine embodies.

The high repute of Listerine has been obtained by the voluntary favor bestowed upon it by professional men, and by means of their recommendation it has become known and prized by their patients to such an extent that it is now quite generally utilized as an article of domestic medicine, and for purposes of personal hygiene.

Australian Price List.

LAMBERT'S

Pharmaceutical Specialties.

Listerine, 14-oz. bottles, **4s.** size...	per case, one doz.		**36s.**
Listerine, 7-oz. bottles, **2s.** size...	per doz., **18s.**;	per case, two doz.	**36s.**
Listerine, 3-oz. bottles, **1s.** size...	per doz., **9s.**;	per case, four doz.	**36s.**
Listerine Dermatic Soap	per doz., **8s.**;	per case, twelve doz.	**96s.**
Listerine Tooth Powder	per doz., **8s.**;	per case, twelve doz.	**96s.**
Listerine Talcum Powder	per doz., **8s.**;	per case, twelve doz.	**96s.**
Lithiated Hydrangea Comp., 8-oz. bottles, **4s.** size, per doz., case ...			**36s.**

For Terms and Discounts, the Australian Trade will please address

Messrs. FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO.,

MELBOURNE,

Australian Agents for

Lambert Pharmacal Co.,

ST. LOUIS, Mo., U.S.A.

L. C. S.

LIQUOR CRESOLIS SAPONATUS.

We have pleasure in stating that this Lysol substitute, prepared in our laboratories after many months of exhaustive and expensive trial and experiment, is meeting with a very favourable reception. It is a compound of Orthocresol (Methyl Carbolic Acid) and Liquid Vegetable Soap, and is readily soluble in water in any proportion. The Cresol content is a product of Australian Coal Tar, and possesses the advantage over Carbolic Acid of a higher germicidal value, and a lower toxicity to animals and humans.

Dr. R. J. Bull, of the Melbourne University, to whom we submitted sample for bacteriological test, states in his report, dated 8th November—"That by the Rideal-Walker method, 'L.C.S.' proved to be twice as potent as carbolic acid.

We claim for this preparation that:—

As a substitute for Lysol, or similar preparations, it answers every requirement.

It is a purely Australian product.

It is cheaper than the imported article.

PUT UP IN 4oz., 8oz, and 16oz. TRIANGULAR SHAPE POISON BOTTLES, ALSO IN 1 GALLON TINS.

When ordering it is sufficient to specify **L.C.S.**

WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO SUPPLY SAMPLES UPON REQUEST.

FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO.

MELBOURNE.

W. J. BUSH & CO. LTD.

DISTILLERS OF OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL

ESSENTIAL OILS.

The following are amongst the most important:—

Distilled at Hackney.

OIL OF ALMONDS
" CARDAMOMS
" CARAWAY
" CINNAMON
" CLOVES
" CUBEBS
" DILL
" ORRIS
" PATCHOULI
" SANDAL WOOD

Distilled at Mitcham.

OIL OF CAMOMILES
" LAVENDER
" PENNYROYAL
" PEPPERMINT
" ROSEMARY

Distilled at Grasse.

OIL OF EUCALYPTUS
" GERANIUM
" LAVENDER
" NEROLI
" ROSEMARY
" THYME

Pressed at Messina.

OIL OF BERGAMOT
" LEMON
" ORANGE

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF ALL OTHER ESSENTIAL OILS.

WORKS AT

Hackney, London; Mitcham, Surrey; Grasse, France; Messina, Sicily.

Head Offices: ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, LONDON, N.E.

DEPOTS—

New York & Chicago, U.S.A.; Montreal, Canada; Moscow, Russia

AUSTRALIAN BRANCHES—

167-169 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

59 WENTWORTH AVENUE, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

THERE are scores of persons—perhaps in your community—who would be glad to know of a reliable, harmless, *tonic* laxative.

KASAGRA

is the one best answer to this demand.

Kasagra is the ideal tonic laxative—the original Cascara Aromatic.

And of course you dispense *Kasagra* when palatable cascara is called for!

Kasagra comes in 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., 16-oz., and 5-lb. bottles.

From your Wholesaler, or direct from

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

SYDNEY.

CONDY'S FLUID

AND

CONDY'S CRYSTALS

ARE GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN

NO PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.

Twenty-nine Injunctions, with damages and costs, have been obtained against chemists who sold Permanganate of Potash in execution of orders for "Condy's Fluid" and "Condy's Crystals."

CONDY'S CRYSTALS are stocked and sold in bottles only by all the leading Wholesale Druggists in Australia and New Zealand.

Sole Proprietors of "Condy's Fluid" and "Condy's Crystals"—

CONDY & MITCHELL, Ltd., 65, Goswell Rd, LONDON, ENG.

THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

[REGISTERED UNDER COPYRIGHT ACT].

No. 376. APRIL 20TH, 1917. Vol. XXXII.

Articles.

The Future of our Qualification.

By Arthur H. Jenkin.

Abstracted from the "Pharmaceutical Journal," 27/1/17.

In order to bring the practice of pharmacy to the dignity with which it is regarded in Europe, the pharmaceutical preliminary must be the equivalent of the University matriculation examination.

All dispensers, if possible, should hold the qualification of pharmacist. There must be a sufficient inducement to replenish the ranks of pharmacy by a class to which University honours are possible. On the other hand, the practising pharmacist must not be prejudiced by the proposed changes. The Pharmacy Act offers no inducement to chemists and druggists to aspire to the higher qualification. That drugs should be sold by unqualified traders is bad enough, but that pharmacists should consent, as they have done for fifty years, to retail and dispense poisons at a mere pittance profit, without any recognised or recognisable fee, is much worse.

Then arises the question of quackery. Who bolsters up the sale of quack medicines? If we want the support of the medical profession we must be on the side of righteousness as righteousness appears to doctors and the educated public. Prescribing and the practice of surgery, in more than a first aid degree, and huckstering secret remedies of all classes, are incompatible with the duty of aspiring pharmacy. Are we *ready* to come out into the open, and disavow the unclean thing? Can we expect the doctor, who has the "right of user" to dispense, to repudiate that right, whilst we, on more slender grounds, continue to prescribe and to aid all and sundry to dispose of patent medicines? To say we are the victims of quacks is not enough. In the shortsighted policy which has been pursued, we have the prime reason for the low dispensing prices of to-day. From the dealers' point of view, there is so much medicine to be disposed of to the public. We compete with ourselves when we sell it under the correct dispensing profit. We encourage unqualified competition in handling certain goods. Our

policy is to seek to come to terms with the doctors, recognising that we are part of a whole, whose interests are one, subordinate only to the public welfare. The whole medical profession wants a more efficient grading, and no doubt a time will come when a Public Health Department will undertake sweeping changes; the various qualifying bodies will find themselves hard put to it to accommodate themselves to the new conditions. If, therefore, instead of working in opposition, a *modus vivendi* can be found, so that, with defined exceptions, prescribing is confined to the medical man, whilst dispensing, with defined exceptions, is restricted to the pharmacist, we shall go a long way. The lines of a possible agreement might be tentatively suggested as under:—

1. No doctor shall dispense either by himself or an assistant, except in circumstances of emergency or when the services of a practising pharmacist are not available. No pharmacist shall prescribe except by single doses in an emergency; or more than is sufficient to explain the use and dose of medicines prescribed by a medical man or inquired for by name, and such as may be recommended as "known and approved remedies."

2. No doctor shall prescribe or pharmacist supply any medicament of which the formula is not public property, and no drugs or medicines may be sold, as such, except by pharmacists.

3. No dispensing of medicine shall be undertaken except by or under the supervision of a duly qualified pharmacist, and then only by a registered dispenser or assistant dispenser, as the case may be; except that dispensing may be done in emergency by a doctor, or any of these at a doctor's direction; or by a doctor or his registered assistant in recognised rural areas, when the services of a practising pharmacist are not available.

As a further suggestion for dealing with the various interests involved in the practice of pharmacy, the Legislature could probably be interested if a campaign were systematically undertaken, having the support of the various interested bodies, for the enactment of regulations governing the future of pharmaceutical qualifications, and taking into account present vested interests, whilst permitting the creation of no further such interests.

No apprentice should be registered in future until he has passed an examination equivalent to the matriculation examination of the University of London.

Persons engaged for more than three consecutive years in dispensing medicine should be registered as dispensing assistants, and be allowed to dispense under the direct supervision of a pharmacist.

The practical portion of the minor examination should be the sole qualification for dispensers in future.

The major examination should qualify as a pharmaceutical chemist, capable of carrying on business, or acting as superintendent of more than one business. All pharmacists in business for ten years or more to be registered as pharmaceutical chemists. University degrees in pharmacy should be provided for.

Summarised, the process to be gone through should be:—

To arrange a policy of which the above is only suggestive.

To come to terms with competing authorities.

To use every form of publicity to influence public opinion, by approaching members of Parliament, Government Departments, and the press, as well as the medical side of the profession.

To obtain a large Society membership, so that we can make united demands.

To obtain disciplinary powers, to be defined and exercised in the public interest, and in everything to remember and emphasise the fact that the public interest is paramount.

British News.

CONFESSIONS AND REFLECTIONS OF AN EXAMINER.

Mr. James Crombie, Ph.C., recently delivered an address to the Glasgow Pharmacists' Association on the above subject. He said that some candidates seemed to hold strange notions of examiners, looking upon them as monsters who delighted in the discomfiture of the candidate, and who had no human feelings whatever. They forgot that at no very remote date the examiners too had been candidates, and had undergone all the agonies peculiar to that position. He assured intending candidates that the examiners were consideration itself, and frequently went out of their way to put a nervous student at his ease. An examiner had to be more than a mere extractor of answers to his questions. Having to deal with many kinds of personalities, he must also be a very keen student of human psychology. There were three groups into which candidates might be divided: Those who knew, but could not express themselves; those who did not know, but, in common language, "tried to swank"; and, lastly, the cheerful and competent, the joy of an examiner's heart. In practical work many candidates showed a lack of familiarity with the making of galenicals and the general underlying principles, indicating that the student had not served a proper apprenticeship in which his everyday work was intelligently directed and supervised. Dispensing methods were often dirty and unmethodical, which also pointed to a lack of that early training so essential to the making of a good pharmacist. Candidates, despite a straight hint given to them to work out all calculations on paper, often persisted in doing these mentally. In closing an interesting and useful address, Mr. Crombie gave intending candidates some excellent advice. "Don't imagine the examiner is out all the time to try to trap you. He certainly does lay traps to test your intelligence, just to make sure that you understand the principles of your work, or that you have assimilated the facts you have acquired, but these need never trouble the man who has studied conscientiously for his examination. Treat the examiner at all times courteously, and he will be found a gentleman, ready to assist and to explain anything you may not understand. He is there to perform a duty; not only to guard the public from the danger of unfitted persons being allowed to handle and dispense poisons, but to see that our Act is upheld,

and that none but those who have acquired the necessary knowledge shall be allowed to assume our title."

DEFICIENT CAMPHORATED OIL.

At Glasgow, on January 19, Alex. M. Chisholm, chemist, was charged with having sold one gill of camphorated oil which, on analysis, was found to contain only 15.36 per cent. camphor, whereas the British Pharmacopoeia prescribed that it should contain at least 20 per cent. Defendant pleaded guilty. The magistrate said that when people went to a chemist for drugs the responsibility rested on the chemist to supply the drug and not an evaporated compound. Counsel said that the oil was not for internal use. The magistrate said that made no difference. Defendant would be fined 30/-. On January 26, Frederick Barlow, chemist, Balsall Heath, was alleged to have sold camphorated oil containing 22 per cent. of camphor and 78 per cent. mineral, instead of olive, oil. The preparation was described on the label as being made with "liquid valsaline." Defendant claimed that the article was not injurious to health. He had been selling it for 25 years and had had only one complaint. There was no prejudice to the purchasers, as the label on the bottle was clear and distinct. There was nothing in law to prevent a chemist making up camphorated oil different from the B.P. formula, provided it was not injurious to health, and provided he gave notice to the purchaser. Having regard to all the circumstances and to the decided case, the Bench found there had been no sale to the prejudice of the purchaser and they therefore dismissed the information.

ENEMY BUSINESSES WOUND UP.

The *London Gazette* contains a list of enemy firms which are being wound up under the Enemy Amendment Act 1916. Included in the list are the following:—

Van Minden and Co., 86 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., importers of liquorice.

Perfumery Oja Co. (London) Limited, 43 City Road, London, E.C., manufacturers of and dealers in perfumery, etc.

Carl Zeiss (London), 13-14 Great Castle Street, Oxford Circus, London, W., opticians and makers of field glasses.

THE MARKET.

Latest mail advices report that quinine has advanced, prices ranging between 2/9—2/10½. Citric acid is dearer—1/10 per lb. is reported to have been paid. Cream of Tartar looks like advancing further—present price, 187/6 for 98 per cent. No suppiles are coming from France. Cocaine is acutely scarce; 30/- a lb. is quoted for any small supplies that are available. Iodine preparations are lower. Quotations are now as follows:—Potassium Iodide, 12/4 per lb.; Sodium Iodide, 13/- per lb.; Iodoform, 17/2; Resublimed Iodine, 14/3. All these prices are net. High prices are expected for mercurials. Pot. permang. is scarce—nominal quotations are 12/6 and 13/- per lb. crystal alkaloid, 3/2 for the hydrochloride, and Strychnine is firm at 3/4 per oz. for the pure 3/1 for the sulphate.

American Notes.

Liability of Assistants.

Quite a number of Court decisions have been given in reference to the liability of a pharmaceutical assistant in the event of negligence. Amongst the latest is an Iowa decision, in which the judge held that, where an assistant negligently substitutes a harmful drug in lieu of a harmless one, and injury results, the pharmacist is primarily liable.

The "Sargol" Judgment.

According to a report in the *Modern Druggist* for February, 1917, Wylie B. Jones and Herbert E. Woodward, who composed the "Sargol" Company (manufacturers of medicine which it was claimed put flesh on thin people) were convicted of illegally using the mails by a jury in the United States Court. Their trial lasted twelve weeks. More than 200 witnesses were examined, and upwards of 2600 exhibits were offered in evidence. The evidence showed that in 36 months the defendants had received an income of more than 1200 dollars a day. As the result of this decision, a large number of prosecutions against other medicine vendors will be launched.

Invalid Wines and the Liquor Act.

Judge Lamont recently gave judgment in the appeal case of the Crown v. Druggists Sundries Co. This was a question involving the right of a licensed proprietary medicine manufacturers to sell invalid wines under the Sale of Liquor Act. The article in dispute was Kennedy's Tonic Port. It was alleged that if a proprietary medicine contained a larger percentage of alcohol than was required as a solvent or preservative, it could not be sold by a pharmacist. Judge Lamont dismissed the appeal. In his opinion, it had not been proved that the tonic port contained more alcohol than was necessary for preservation purposes. He accepted the evidence of the medical men, who testified that the article was sufficiently medicated to prevent it being used as a beverage.

Disciplinary Powers.

A new Pharmacy Law has just come into force in Oregon, U.S.A. Amongst other things, it gives the Pharmacy Board power to revoke a pharmacist's registration by unanimous vote of the Board. The grounds for revocation are:—(1) Gross incompetence, and (2) dishonest practice. Twenty days' notice of the proposed revocation must be given to the person charged, who has the right to attend before the Board, and state his reasons why his registration should not be revoked.

Salicylic Acid Industry.

Prior to 1893 all the salicylic acid consumed in America came from Germany. A factory in St. Louis commenced making salicylic acid in 1893. The German competitors dropped their price at once from 1.25 dollars to 56 cents. Ten years later German control of the industry was broken,

and the product was sold at 30 cents a pound. One statement which has been made is that the Germans offered an American producer an indemnity of 10,000 francs yearly to withdraw from the industry. Since the war German imports have been negligible.

Pharmacy for Women.

The Women's Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association held its first annual meeting recently. Among the papers read was one by Miss H. R. Kenaston, entitled, "Pharmacy—A Desirable Profession for Women." The writer's conception of pharmacy and women's place in it is summed up in the following sentences:—

Pharmacy has undergone a pronounced revolution within the present generation, and to-day it is taking high rank as a scientific profession. The character of the duties properly belonging to the pharmacist are especially adapted to the work women are capable of performing with the most perfect deftness and accuracy. A pharmacist is one who is skilled in the art of identifying, preserving, testing and dispensing medicinal substances. A physician is versed in the treatment of diseases by therapeutic methods. The physician prescribes the remedy to be used, but the pharmacist prepares and dispenses the same. To properly prepare all medicinal substances in such a manner that their use as remedial agents shall produce the desired results, requires a high degree of skill involving knowledge of the medicinal substances to be used and manual dexterity in execution. The most important factor in acquiring skill in the practice of pharmacy is the acquisition of technical knowledge through study, observation and training. A pharmacist should be known to the medical profession and to the public, as a good chemical analyst, a thorough botanist, a pharmacognosist, and, above all, a skilled compounder of official pharmaceutical preparations. All these duties women are peculiarly fitted to perform, strengthened by their aesthetic tastes, tenacity of purpose, and determination to win. The points of excellence by the women who are actively engaged in the practice of pharmacy are many and varied. She must be self-reliant. Within ourselves lies the power to be what we will to be, and learned men agree that self-reliance is the greatest factor in the success of the individual, and the success of the individual in the profession becomes that of the profession as a whole. Growth and progress are established and maintained by the constant practice of the inherent powers. Let the industries be well directed, as wisely executed industry brings material commercial success and a justified pleasure in this true and noble calling in behalf of humanity, for which women are adapted.

Status of Pharmacists.

The failure to realise the necessity of specialised education has been the chief cause in preventing the universal elevation of the apothecary in the United States, and has caused the multiplication of evils connected with pharmacy.—*Prof. Henry Kraemer,* Philadelphia.

Medical Notes.

Lodge Doctors' Charges.

The Tasmanian branch of the British Medical Association has notified the Friendly Societies that the fees for the treatment of members will be increased from 15s. to £1 a head per annum in the cases of males, and from 10s. to 15s. in the cases of females. Two conferences have been held by representatives of the Friendly Societies with the Medical Association, but the doctors decided to adhere to their decision, and the new scale is to take effect as from April 1. The Friendly Societies are considering the position, and a suggestion has been made that the funds be consolidated, with a view to the employment of the Societies' own medical men.

Nationalisation of Medicine.

Dr. Sinclair Gillies, retiring President of the New South Wales Branch of the B.M.A., in the course of his presidential address on March 30, referred to the nationalisation scheme, which he said, at first glance, looked tempting, but which was doomed to failure on account of one fatal objection. Convert the profession, he says, into a Government Department, remove individualism, and stimulus to individual effort, and work would become to most a perfunctory routine, to be got through as best it might. Incentive to good work would be lacking, medical science would stagnate, and the standard of treatment would deteriorate. Nationalisation would convert the public into one huge lodge, and few regard the lodge system as better than an unsatisfactory compromise. In this connection, having lately secured an increase in lodge rates to ensure better individual attention for its members, may it not become our duty to fix such limits to any one practitioner's list as may ensure time for adequate individual attention.

Physicians and Pharmacists.

The relations between the physicians and pharmacists seem to be very much improved, says President J. A. Danek, at the 33rd Annual Convention of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association, on February 13. From reports received, it appears that the dispensing physician is almost a thing of the past, especially outside of the large cities. This is very gratifying, and will be appreciated by the pharmacists by giving the physicians a square deal.

A week later, a joint meeting of New York doctors and pharmacists took place at the New York Academy of Medicine, when the following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, professional pharmacy seems to be in a condition to be much deplored; and

Whereas, pharmacy and pharmacists are essential to the practitioner of medicine and his co-operation essential to the welfare of the pharmacists; and

Whereas, the suggestions presented for the correction of the existing evils seem to be practical and promising; therefore, be it

Resolved: That a committee of six be appointed, three by the President of the Medical So-

ciety of the County of New York and three by the President of the New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to study the subject and devise ways and means to place pharmacy on a proper basis and establish a closer co-relation between the pharmacist and physician, this committee to report at such time and place and in such manner as may be determined by the Presidents of the respective bodies.

B.M.A. on Venereal Legislation.

The Council of the New South Wales Branch of the B.M.A., in its annual report, refers to recent legislation on Venereal Diseases in Queensland, Victoria, and Tasmania. The report states that "the general aim of the enactments is that all cases of venereal diseases shall be subjected to skilled treatment. The means proposed for attaining this object differ to some extent, but, in every instance, the responsibility of effecting it is entrusted to the medical profession, to the exclusion of the unqualified practitioner, the prescribing pharmacist, and the advertising quack. So far as New South Wales is concerned, there is no indication that the administration will seek additional statutory powers at present; but it seems likely that the excellent work done by the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital during the last two years through its Venereal Clinic will be taken up by other metropolitan hospitals under arrangement with the Government, and that the subsidised hospitals throughout the State will be called upon to deal with the cases in their respective localities."

Doctors and Clubs.

"Another Country Med.," writing in the *Medical Journal of Australia* on March 24, says:—"In our district, in South Australia, the conditions are even worse than stated—10/- per annum and doctor to provide medicine and attendance within a radius of three miles. On the lodge lists there are squatters, some of the leading personalities in the Liberal Union, boasting of incomes from £10,000 to £20,000 per annum and more, who take advantage of lodge treatment. One of these gentry refused to pay for the anæsthetic given to one of his children by a brother practitioner because his child was on the lodge!"

"Veritas," writing on the same subject, says:—"There ought to be no room for clubs in Australia. It is idle discussing whether 3/4½ or £2/3/4½ is the right payment for medical attendance on a whole family. Both figures are on the same plane; that is to say, both are absurd. They can be worth no man's while, unless he has enormous numbers on his list, gives the most perfunctory attendance, and sends his "troublesome" cases into the hospitals. This latter procedure accounts for the Sydney hospitals swarming with cases of no hospital value to the exclusion of urgent and genuine cases. There are club doctors whose average fee per attendance does not amount to 2½d."

B.M.A. and Lodge Practice.

At the March meeting of the Council of the B.M.A. (Victorian Branch), Dr. D. Rosenberg said that he had been decided to reopen negotiations with the Friendly Societies. He had been informed that there was a spirit of compromise abroad, and that the Council would be content with part of the Model Lodge Agreement. It was said that the Lodges were keeping men absent at the war financial on the books. This was a point used in extenuation. He had read in the *Argus* of June 1, 1916, in an article headed "The A.N.A. and the War," that in spite of an extra expenditure of £72,000 a year in concessions to members, the Association managed to save £2,500 a month, and that it had £500,000 to its credit. There was therefore no need to shed tears in their case. In regard to the Irish National Foresters, he had learnt from an article in the *Age* of March 6, 1917, that they had a surplus of £13,053. There was no sign of any sacrifice there. Those who had scruples concerning the advisability of reopening negotiations in war time should note that the Newcastle Division of the B.M.A. had decided to increase medical fees from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent., owing to the increased cost of living, drugs, servants, etc. He asked members to note that the increase had been decided on in England, and in time of war. As a last piece of evidence in favour of no compromise, he read extracts from a letter from the Secretary of the N.S.W. Branch, stating that it was sincerely hoped by members in New South Wales that no proposition will be entertained by the members anywhere in Victoria for any lower rates or less advantageous terms than those operating in New South Wales. Dr. Rosenberg hoped that this would be the last word that they would hear of compromise. The President said he could assure Dr. Rosenberg that neither he nor any other member of the Council had made use of the term "compromise" in the discussion of the matter of reopening negotiations with the Friendly Societies.

Births, Marriages & Deaths.

BIRTHS.

EVA.—On the 27th March, at Nurse Jordan's private hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Eva, "Kilsyth," 217 Ligar-street, Ballarat—a son.

EVERY.—On the 6th April, at Foster, the wife of Frederick William Every—a son.

DEATHS.

EVERY.—On the 6th April (suddenly), at Foster, dearly loved wife of Frederick William, and loving mother of Emily, Norman, Jack, and Keith.

BATES.—On the 8th April, result of accident, at his residence, "Uno," The Esplanade, Mornington, Alfred E., the dearly beloved husband of Isabella M. Bates, aged 67 years.

HOLLOWAY.—On the 28th March, Melbourne, Thomas P., sergeant-major Army Medical Corps, second son of the late Thomas and K. Holloway, County Tipperary, Ireland, aged 34.

Practical Notes.

For Flatulence.

Troublesome flatulence may often be relieved by two grain doses of thymol, says the *Medical Consul.* Five drops oil of cajuput on a lump of sugar is often effective. Three grains of chloral hydrate in hot water may be used in persistent cases.

Argyrol and Iodine Incompatible.

Painting a sore throat with iodine is a good procedure; so is painting it with argyrol, says the *Critic and Guide.* But a physician wishing to get the benefit of both drugs recently prescribed argyrol, potassium iodide, and water for painting the throat. The result was that the throat became intensely inflamed and irritated, and the patient changed doctors. The reason is easy to understand. The argyrol is completely destroyed, as argyrol, silver iodide being formed, and silver iodide in more or less strong solution is extremely irritating, and instead of soothing an inflamed mucous membrane will increase the inflammation.

To Detect Salicylic Acid.

Put half an ounce of juice or syrup to be tested into an ounce vial, add the same quantity of sulphuric ether, cork and shake gently for half a minute, says the *Pacific Drug Review.* Set aside a few minutes and allow the two liquids to separate. Carefully pour off the clear, ethereal portion into a small capsule, and allow it to evaporate to a dryness. When this process has been completed, there will be a little residue remaining in the glass. Dissolve this in half a fluid drachm of alcohol and add three times that amount of water. Put this liquid into a small test tube and add one drop of tincture chloride of iron, and mix well. If salicylic acid is present, a purple colour, developed by this action, will at once be shown.

Acquired Tolerance for Arsenic.

One-thirtieth of a grain is the average dose of arsenic trioxide or "white arsenic," according to the Pharmacopœia, and yet the enormous dose of 7 grains (210 times the average dose) has been given to a habitual arsenic eater without inducing any obvious effect, says the *Journal of the American Medical Association.* Commenting editorially on this acquired tolerance for arsenic, the Journal states that animals, by taking gradually increasing doses, acquire immunity the same as men, so that this peculiar tolerance is not confined to the genus homo alone. Various and unconvincing theories have been advanced from time to time to explain the establishment of resistance against this deadly poison, but the question remains to be settled satisfactorily. That it does not perceptibly shorten the life of the user is proved by the old age records of the Syrian peasants, who are the principal addicts.

Remedies for Cold.

Various remedies, says the *Canadian Druggist,* are prescribed by physicians for treatments for colds in the head, which are usually designated as a form of catarrh—nasal catarrh. The following prescriptions are types:—

1. Phenol .. .. grs. 15
   Fluid extract hydrastis .. .. .. fl. dr. 1
   Sodium bicarbonate .. .. grs. 60
   Sodium borate .. .. grs. 60
   Glycerine .. .. fl. ozs. 1
   Camphor water .. .. fl. ozs. 8
   Use the Posteria Nasal Spray.
2. Quinine-hydrobromide .. .. grs. 20
   Podophyllin .. .. grs. 2
   Aloin .. .. grs. 2
   Atropine sulphate .. .. grs. 1-25
   Strychine sulphate .. .. gr. 1-3
   Sodium bicarbonate .. .. grs. 80
   Make into 20 capsules. One every two hours.

Dental.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on March 16, at 8 p.m. The President (Mr. Alec. L. Elvins) occupied the chair. Also present:—Major Hall, Dr. Lewis, Dr. Nicholls, Dr. Nihill, and Dr. Yule.

Appointment of President.—Major Hall moved that Mr. Alec. Lindsay Elvins be re-appointed president. Mr. Elvins had attended most faithfully to his duties; he had been present at all the meetings of the Board, and his intimate knowledge of the dental laws of the State was of the utmost value to the Board. Dr. Yule seconded the motion. No one could possibly have worked harder in the interests of the Board and the dental profession than Mr. Elvins had done. The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Elvins thanked the Board for the honour they had conferred upon him.

Appointment of Hon. Treasurer. — The President moved that Dr. R. J. B. Yule, D.D.S., be re-appointed the hon. treasurer of the Board. Dr. Lewis seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Under Secretary wrote that at the meeting of the Executive Council, held on the 26th February, 1917, Dr. J. W. Springthorpe, M.A., M.D., and Major T. F. Hall were re-appointed to be members of the Board for three years from the 1st March, 1917, and a notice to that effect appeared in the Government *Gazette* of March 7.

Registration of Dentists.—The following persons, having completed their course for the Diploma of Licentiate of Dental Surgery, were registered as dentists, viz.: — M. Mendelsshon, L.D.S.; G. W. Nattrass, L.D.S.; C. Sicklemore, L.D.S.

Preliminary Subjects at Matriculation. — In reply to the letter to the University authorities requesting that the undertaking that Physics should be the only subject for matriculation with respect to entering on the Dental course, the Registrar of the University advised that the Professorial Board was willing to comply with the request, but each case would have to be dealt with individually.

The Board adjourned.

E. Joske, LL.B., Registrar.

The Australasian
Journal of Pharmacy

(Established 1886),
with which is incorporated
The Australasian Chemist and Druggist.

Published on the 20th of each Month
BY THE
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA

The Pioneer Organ of the Trade, and the Official Organ of Pharmacy in the Australian States. Devoted to the advancement of Pharmaceutical knowledge, and to the advocacy of a more thorough education and practical training for all persons engaged in preparing and dispensing medicines, drugs, and chemicals. Issued gratis to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia and to 625 members of the Pharmaceutical Defence Limited in

NEW SOUTH WALES | SOUTH AUSTRALIA
VICTORIA | WESTERN AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND | TASMANIA
QUEENSLAND | FIJI
PAPUA

And to non-members at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.

OFFICES.
SYDNEY: 20 O'Connell Street.
MELBOURNE: 360 Swanston Street.
LONDON: 407 Bank Chambers, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Editorial.

CODE OF ETHICS.

Improved relations with medical men are being gradually brought about by mutual concessions and understandings on both sides. Two cases illustrating this are mentioned in this issue. At the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, President Wadsworth announced that the local branch of the British Medical Association had expressed itself as being strongly opposed to cipher prescribing. In Victoria, the Council of the B.M.A. has also expressed disapproval of this practice. As the outcome of representations on this subject, a joint conference between medical men and pharmacists has been arranged to take place on April 24th at the Medical Society Hall, when it is proposed to discuss a number of matters and endeavour to draw up a code of ethics applicable to members of both callings. Such a code should prove of great value in determining rules of practice and conduct, particularly in connection with prescription work. If the result of the conference leads to the formation of a joint permanent committee, to whom matters of practice may be referred upon from time to time, a considerable forward step will have been taken. A mutual agreement between the two branches of medicine, if based on common sense lines, should be welcomed both by medical practitioners and pharmacists, and should do much to remove unnecessary causes of friction and annoyance which, in the absence of a definite code, are frequently arising.

POISONS LEGISLATION EFFECTIVE.

The Government Statist (Mr. A. M. Laughton) has furnished, at the request of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, a return showing the deaths from poisoning in Victoria per 100,000 of population for the period 1880 to 1916.

It is of considerable public interest to know the effect of poisons legislation in preventing loss of human life. From time to time the yearly statistics have been published, but this is the first occasion in which the Poard has obtained the official figures extending over a long period. The statistics supplied by Mr. Laughton are as follow:—

PERIOD.	Deaths per 100,000 of population.		
	ACCIDENTAL POISONINGS.	SUICIDAL POISONING.	ALL POISONINGS.
1880-89	2.1	1.9	4.0
1890-99	1.7	1.7	3.4
1900-09	1.6	1.6	3.2
1910-15	1.1	2.6	3.7
1916-	.7	1.6	2.3

It was not until well on in 1877 that the Victorian Poisons Act passed in the previous year was enforced. Probably its effects were not very evident until 1880. Since then the Act has been fairly stringently administered.

The above figures seem to confirm the often-expressed opinion that poisons legislation does not stop people from committing suicide. It is significant at any rate that there is very little difference in the average figures over the 36-year period, excepting the 1910-15 group, when the "Lysol" craze sent the suicidal poisonings up with a bound.

The satisfactory diminution in the numbers of accidental poisonings is noteworthy. This demonstrates the value of restrictive legislation. The percentage of deaths has sensibly decreased from 2.1 per 100,000 for the 1880-9 period to .7 for the year 1916. There can be no doubt that the action of the Pharmacy Board in securing legislation in 1915 regulating the sale of disinfectants and industrial poisons has had a most beneficial effect in saving life. The figures are striking, and completely refute the idea that legislation dealing with the sale of poisons is ineffective. It is pretty safe to assert that if the illogical exemptions provided for in the Poisons Act were repealed, the number of deaths from poisoning would probably be reduced by at least 30 per cent. almost immediately.

The Month.

A Famous Pharmaceutical Litigant.

Mr. Thomas Hannah, chemist, Amersfoot, Transvaal, South Africa, has issued a comprehensive brochure, which is dedicated to the medical profession, entitled "Medical Practice in the British Empire." In this booklet, and accompanying circulars, he narrates the confusion into which the practice of pharmacy has fallen. To remedy this, he has drafted an ordinance which he has submitted to the various pharmaceutical authorities throughout the Empire, in the hope that it will be generally adopted. Mr. Hannah practised in Natal for twenty years as a chemist and druggist, and apothecary. When he went to another State, he found his qualifications useless, and he was prosecuted, at the instance of the medical association, for illegally practising as a physician. The case went to the South African Higher Courts, which held that, when Mr. Hannah left Natal, he had no right to assume his rightful title. On appeal to the Privy Council, he was told that that body had no jurisdiction to interfere with the South African Courts. Mr. Hannah has been fighting the Courts for six years. He has been fined £577. The Union Government refunded £395 of this, on representations made by the Privy Council. Since then he has been fined another £20. He now places his case before pharmacists throughout the Empire, and urges them to fight for a clear definition of what pharmaceutical practice really means. As a famous litigant fighting valiantly to redress what he thinks to be a wrong, Mr. Hannah's name is familiar to pharmacists. His ordinance contains many valuable clauses, and the principles enunciated are in most cases sound. Possibly the appeal would have carried more weight if it had been more temperately worded, and if advertisements of Mr. Hannah's proprietary lines had been excluded; but possibly the ordeal which Mr. Hannah has passed through has led him to go further in his statements than he would otherwise have done. The heavy expense incurred in printing and circulating the brochure has been borne by Mr. Hannah personally, and he asks that any pharmacist who feels disposed to help him might contribute his quota towards the cost.

Sale of Brandy by Pharmacists.

Mr. W. S. Park, Junr., recently submitted an interesting question to the New South Wales P.D.L., which the directors decided to forward to the company's solicitors for opinion. The point submitted was as follows:—

A pharmacist is frequently asked by customers for small quantities of brandy, which is a B.P. preparation, and is commonly used as an ingredient for mixtures. Medical men often advise their patients to obtain a little brandy. Under what conditions can a pharmacist supply brandy under the Liquor Act?

The solicitors advised as follows:—

"Under the Liquor Act 1912, a duly registered apothecary or a chemist and druggist may administer, dispense, or sell any spirituous or fermented liquors, if for medicinal purposes only. In the event of any question arising, the onus would be on the chemist to prove that the sale was for medicinal purposes only."

This decision is in keeping with the Victorian Supreme Court judgment in Foy & Gibson's case, which was afterwards affirmed in the appeal case re Westbury and the sale of methylated spirit.

A Word of Appreciation.

Although the members of the Pharmacy Boards and Pharmaceutical Councils do not look for praise in connection with their work, a word of commendation in due season is not unappreciated. Recently a member of a Pharmacy Board experienced this pleasure. A country pharmacist dropped into his pharmacy especially to express his thanks for the good work the Board and other pharmaceutical bodies were doing in the interests of the craft. He referred in appreciative terms to the forward movement which the P.D.L. initiated when it was founded, and mentioned that country chemists were most grateful to those who were connected with the official bodies for the enthusiasm and energy they were displaying in connection with their work. Further than this, he left the names of his State and Federal parliamentary representatives, with both of whom he was on friendly terms, and promised to interview them at any time when asked to do so. This is as it should be. If the will to help were followed by practical work of this sort throughout Australia, how much easier would be the way to pharmaceutical advancement.

Federal Journal.

In the annual report of the New South Wales Branch of the B.M.A., the Council states that in common with many other newspaper enterprises, *The Medical Journal of Australia* has had to contend with many war-time difficulties, and the Directors are to be congratulated on the way in which these have been met. The *Journal* has continued to grow in favour with the members, and has successfully fulfilled the requirements of the Branch as the official organ of the Association of Australia. Dr. Sinclair Gillies also referred to this matter in his annual presidential address as follows:—"The *Journal* yearly grows in merit and importance. It has fully justified its existence as a Federal organ, and our Editor can be congratulated on having created, in the face of considerable difficulty, a medical periodical of which we may well be proud. To its critics I would offer the reminder that the interests of the *Journal* are now Federal, not State, and that its quality must ultimately depend to a great extent on the keenness which members show in contributing worthy material to its pages."

Comment.

PRESS CUTTINGS.

Price Changes.

N.A.R.D. *Journal*, 22/2/17.

Even the President of the United States has come to recognise the necessity of discouraging as far as possible "fluctuations in prices." In a recent letter addressed by President Wilson to the United States Department of Agriculture and the Federal Trade Commission, directing an investigation of food prices, he said, among other things: "It is obvious that there will be no sufficient incentive to enlarge production if there does not exist an unobstructed and economical system of distribution. *Unjustifiable fluctuations in prices are not merely demoralizing; they inevitably deter adequate production.*" Advocates of price-maintenance legislation go further and say that unjustifiable fluctuations in prices inevitably deter adequate selling, or distribution, which is equally injurious to the public welfare, as tending to create a monopoly, one of the strongest arguments in favor of the standardization of resale prices.

The Label on the Bottle.

(*Pacific Drug Review, March*, 1917.)

It is a little thing, the label on the bottle. In most drug stores there is a feeling that the green boy or the porter is just as competent to stick on a label as the graduate prescriptionist. This is true to the extent that it is a fact that any one with good eyesight ought to be able to paste a piece of paper on a bottle. But it is not true to the extent that such work done by the cheap boy produces the same satisfactory results and effects. When a man buys a bottle of medicine, compounded on prescription, he judges the skill of the compounder very largely by the appearance of the finished product. If the cork is of poor quality and breaks off the first time it is taken out, a suspicion enters the man's mind that the drugs as well as the cork may be of poor quality. If the label is placed on crooked, or if it is twisted crooked in wrapping the bottle, that crooked label becomes a libel upon the store when it is exposed to view.

How Doctors Differ.

The report of the Pharmaceutical Society, recently to hand, says the Perth *Daily Mail*, of April 2, discloses a letter from Dr. Atkinson, head of the W.A. Health Department, in which the writer insists that no duly qualified chemist shall compound a remedy for a sufferer from venereal, but may supply any particular drug that a customer may ask for. This is quite wrong. The chemist is quite as able to prescribe as the doctor, for the remedies have become what may be termed bread and butter lines. And in many cases, if a chemist cannot do something to relieve a sufferer, there will be no relief at all, and the loathsome ailment may be still further spread. In England the same question has been raised. But there, whilst strong objection is taken to the blackmailing quacks who pretend to cure the disease, recourse to the qualified man, whether he be doctor or chemist, is urged, and that at the earliest possible moment.

Herbalists and the Law.

Sydney Bulletin, 28/3/17.

The Chinese herbalist who tried to cure a dreadfully-burned child with honey and liquorice powder belongs to a very privileged class. The Boards of Health in the various States are emphatic that even inspectors of nuisances should be certificated. Yet they allow the herbalists to practise and dispense medicine without any qualification. Provided they keep clear of the drugs prescribed under the Poisons Acts they can go till Doomsday. Some of them have passed the chemists' examination, which entitles them to dispense any drug, but they don't bother to trade as ordinary pill-pounders—*that* would loosen their hold on the ignorant and morbid who love the mystery that clings to the word "herbalist." We cannot believe that such dreadful ignorance prevails in regard to anything else. For example, what bricklayer, seeking for jobs at bricklaying, would find it profitable to hide the fact that he had "served his time" learning the trade? Yet actually there are people who will only hire a doctor provided he can convince them that he isn't qualified.

The Doctor's Debt to the Community.

Age, Melbourne, 31/3/17.

The service that the doctor owes to the community is in its very essence a public service. This is recognised by the public, if not by the doctor. It costs a man about £150 to be educated into a qualified medival practitioner. (This amount is considerably understated. College fees and living expenses bring the amount nearer to £500.—Ed. A.J.P.). This represents five years' class fees, at £22 a year, and a liberal balance for hospital charges. These fees are little more than nominal. The cost of the medical school at the university is almost entirely borne by the public. Our hospitals, supported by subscription and State grants, are an invaluable aspect of the medical student's education, and, with all their facilities, are placed at his disposal. It would be safe to say that three-quarters of the real cost of a medical student's education is paid directly by the public, and the public has therefore a right to demand something tangible in return. What, under the present medical system, the public actually does get in return is just as much as each individual in the community can afford to pay for, at rates arbitrarily fixed on the seeming basis that no doctor can exist on less than £1000 a year, and that he is actually worth as much more than that as the purse of the community can stand. That this is not an unjust estimation of the doctor's self esteem is proved by the fact that the same surgeon will perform an operation for five guineas when five guineas is the measure of the patient's purse, and will unblushingly charge the wealthy patient fifty guineas.

The Use of German Trade Names.

The Sun, Sydney, April 5th, 1917.

As far back as November last the accredited representatives of the retail chemists of New South Wales placed before the Prime Minister the proposal "that as enemy goods are prohibited during the progress of the war, the trade names

should be prohibited also." That is only a logical extension of Mr. Hughes' own war-and-trade policy, and it might have been expected to find immediate adoption.

Yet to day the name of "aspirin" is preserved for a drug which was formerly almost a monopoly of the German firm of Bayer and Co., trading on a capital of £12,000,000. A license has been granted to a Victorian firm, as was reported in "The Sun" on Saturday, to prepare and sell the product under the name by which it has been so widely known.

The aspirin that is sold to-day is in no way an enemy product, and only credit is due to the manufacturing chemists who have produced it in the face of difficulties.

At the same time the preservation of the word in the public mind is nothing less than the conservation of goodwill value, of which the enemy will retake possession after the war.

The policy to be followed should be the complete elimination of German trade names, not their suspension or transfer to an Australian or British firm.

It should not be a very difficult matter to find a shorter term than acetylsalicylic acid, which is "aspirin" in chemical language; but the first duty lies with the Government to suppress the German name. It is hardly part of the maker's duty to change the name by which the public knows the drug, when the Government says to him: "You may use it" But there is no reason to suppose that makers would not cheerfully devise and popularise a new name, so that the Germans might never regain the great hold which they had of the market.

The case of aspirin excellently illustrates a desirable and wide trade policy.

Reviews.

Bitter Pit Investigation.—The cause and control of bitter pit, with the results of experimental investigation. Fifth report, with 73 figures and coloured frontispiece, by D. McAlpine, appointed by the Commonwealth and State Governments of Australia. By authority. Government Printer, Melbourne.

In previous issues of the Journal, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th annual reports by Mr. McAlpine have been reviewed, and in the notice of the 4th report gratification was expressed that the work of Mr. McAlpine had been deemed of such value that his original engagement for four years had been extended. This report embodies the results of Mr. McAlpine's experiments for the 5th year, as well as a general summary of the conclusions arrived at, based upon the whole of the five years' work. Although not explicitly stated, it would appear that the report now under review is a final report. This is to be regretted as, although the extent and variety of Mr. McAlpine's labours have been enormous, there are many points in connection with the disease which manifestly require further investigation.

This fact is derived from the nature of the disease. If the disease had been a specific one due to the development of an animal or vegetable (fungoid) parasite, or had it been due to any fairly obvious cause, such as spraying or mechanical injury, the investigation would have been comparatively easy, and a remedy found.

But the disease is a pathological condition due to constitutional causes, and these causes include a number of factors, comprising, among others, climatic and seasonal conditions. It will be thus seen that the whole question is extremely complex, and is surrounded with extraordinary difficulty. Mr. McAlpine has attacked it in a commensurately comprehensive manner by the experimental method from every point of view, but from the very nature of the case the term of five years is not sufficient to bring about finality of conclusions. An example may be cited in the very promising line of investigation in the breeding of new varieties and selection. To quote Mr. McAlpine's words: "A large number of plants must be raised to afford material for selection, and they must be continued to the fruiting stage. It may require a decade or more to bring a new generation of apples into bearing, and, then, those showing the greatest immunity to pit would be selected." Mr. McAlpine has done some valuable work in this direction, and it is highly desirable that the term of his engagement be further extended, so that time be given for completion of his investigations, not only in this particular, but also in many other directions in which finality has not yet been reached.

The importance of the subject is sufficiently indicated by the fact that in 1916 the total production of apples in the Commonwealth was more than six and a half million bushel cases, and that the proportion of loss from bitter pit is very great.

Mr. McAlpine has shown that "attacks of bitter pit are most virulent where the sap flow and transpiration are subject to violent vicissitudes," and this fact being established, the questions of control and possible prevention naturally present themselves. Mr. McAlpine has proved that the great losses arising from the development of bitter pit in cold store can be absolutely prevented. If a constant temperature of 30 deg. to 32 deg. F. be uniformly maintained, the development of bitter pit is retarded and the process of ripening is arrested, and fruit can be delivered in the same condition as that in which it had been placed in cold store or on board ship.

As regards the control on the tree investigations of the many factors bearing upon the development of bitter pit indicate that perhaps the most important is judicious pruning and consists in retaining the laterals. It is proved that bitter pit is more pronounced in fruit produced from spurs arising from the main limbs, and that fruit produced on laterals, very lightly pruned or altogether unpruned, is largely immune.

Still, further experimental work is worthy of being continued in this direction, as well as to the results of manurial treatment, sub-soil drainage, the use of sulphate of iron, the relation of stock and scion, and the breeding of new varieties and selection. It is to be sincerely hoped that the term of Mr. McAlpine's engagement may be extended, so that he may complete his work upon a subject of national importance, and one which he, by his elaborate investigations, has done so much to elucidate.—S. P.

War Notes.

Dispensers for the R.A.M.C.

Registered pharmacists who are desirous of helping in the present war have an opportunity of doing so by offering their services as Sergt. Compounders in the British R.A.M.C. Major Cossar states that there are vacancies in this corps for qualified men. The pay is 6/- per day. Passage money to London will be provided. Applicants are advised to communicate with the Senior Pharmacists of their military district.

Before Enlisting Consult Senior Pharmacist.

Investigation has proved that a great deal of the dissatisfaction which registered pharmacists who have enlisted have experienced has been due to the fact that they did not get into touch with their Senior Pharmacist before joining the A.I.F. Intending recruits are therefore again urged to communicate with the Senior Pharmacist of their State before enlisting. It will be a help to them to do so and will, in many cases, prevent a great deal of subsequent annoyance and dissatisfaction.

Another Pharmacist Soldier.

Mr. P. D. Belcher, pharmacist, North Sydney, has sold his business and has enlisted in the artillery. He was born in Adelaide, South Australia, and was apprenticed to Mr. H. M. Chapman, of that city, but when half through his time was transferred to Mr. T. B. Eyval (now of Elsternwick, Victoria). During his student days he won the President's Gold Medal in 1900 awarded by the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia. He qualified at Adelaide in 1901, and was admitted in New South Wales under the reciprocity agreement. At the time of his qualifying he was the youngest qualified pharmacist in South Australia. He was manager of the pharmacy of the late Mr. W. H. Skews, of Port Pirie, S.A., for some time, and then joined the travelling staff of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., in whose employ he remained for ten years. During these years he made many friends, both among pharmacists and physicians. In July, 1913, Mr. Belcher returned to the retail trade and purchased the pharmacy of Mr. J. I. Jackson, of 121 Miller Street, North Sydney. Here he built up a fine business, and became very popular among the residents of the district, many of whom lose a good friend by Mr. Belcher's departure. Pharmacist Belcher has set a good example. He is a married man, and has a fine business, and yet he feels it his duty to go and fight for his country and for the Empire.

Controlling Glycerine.

Under an amendment of the War Precautions Regulation dealing with glycerine, issued to-day, Senator G. F. Pearce, Minister for Defence, may require the owner or occupier of any factory in which glycerine is produced, or any person, firm, or company holding stocks of glycerine in excess of requirements for one month, to produce or place at the disposal of the Minister such quantities as may be specified. "Dynamite glycerine" is defined as glycerine containing more than 97 per cent. of glycerol suitable for the manufacture of nitro-glycerine, and the compensation rate is fixed at £87 a ton.

Military Honours.

Mrs. T. Cahir, of Malvern, has received word that her son, Staff-Sergeant-Major Frank Cahir (2nd Field Amb., 1st Division), while on furlough in England, was presented with the Distinguished Conduct Medal for which he was recommended during the Gallipoli campaign.

Mr. J. A. Jones, chemist, of Caulfield and Essendon, has been advised by cable that his son, Captain A. Murray Jones, of the Australian Flying Corps, has been awarded the Military Cross.

Major Leslie C. Whitfeld, D.S.O., Veterinary Service Corps, 2nd Division, A.I.F., son of Mr. Arthur Whitfeld, chemist, Longford, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Gunner Fred. Fairthorne, son of Mr. F. K. Fairthorne, chemist, Launceston, has been promoted to rank of quartermaster-lieutenant.

Mr. J. P. Nicholas, chemist, Trafalgar, has received cable advice that his third son, Lieut. Byron Nicholas, has been awarded the Military Cross. Two other sons are on military service. Major George Nicholas, D.S.O., who was recently killed in action in France, was also a son of Mr. Nicholas.

Enlistments.

Lance-Corp. Fred. J. Henne, who has been with Mr. Geo. Pleasance, Prahran, for six and a half years, is now in camp at Maribyrnong with the Army Veterinary Corps.

General.

Staff-Sergeant H. B. King, Williamstown, returned to Melbourne on transport duty on April 12.

Staff-Sergeant W. H. Taite, writing from London, on February 14, says that he is in charge of a dispensary at the A.S.C. Camp at Salisbury Plains. He expected to go across to France before he returned.

Mr. Fred. Grimwade, son of Mr. E. Norton Grimwade, Melbourne, is at present in East Jutland on parole. Mr. Grimwade, Jnr., was captured by the Germans some months ago after being wounded, whilst engaged in aviation work in France.

St.-Sergt. Osborn Cornell, of Ballarat, returned to Melbourne on April 10, on furlough. He was one of the first pharmacists to volunteer, spent five months at Gallipoli with the 2nd Field Ambulance, then went to the A.G.H. at Brighton, England. St.-Sergt. Cornell expects to return to active service again shortly.

The Late Lieut. A. A. Chapman.

Staff-Sergt. H. A. Baird, writing to his father, Mr. Samuel Baird, Melbourne, on January 29, mentions in his letter that Lieut. Chapman died of wounds received at an advanced dressing sta-

tion. The accident occurred about 5 p.m. on the evening of January 26. At the time, Lieut. Chapman was sitting in a tent which formed part of the Quartermaster's store. He was talking to the W.O. transport, the lance-corporal storeman and his batman. A high explosive shell landed right in the bell tent, and burst in a case of clothing. Lieut. Chapman got a piece of shell through the thigh bone and abdomen. The wound was at once dressed and he was taken to the clearing station. He was very low on arrival there and passed away the following night with very little pain at the last. Among the other men in the tent the warrant officer and lance-corporal were slightly wounded. The whole ambulance was thrown into gloom over the occurrence. Lieut. Chapman was regarded by all as a good fellow. When he passed away the corps realised what a real gentleman it had lost. Staff-Sergt. Baird says he was very sorry that he did not see him before he died, but he intended to visit his grave as soon as he got leave.

Pharmacist in Machine Gun Section.

Private J. Roper Hodgson, writing to Mr. C. G. Innes from France on December 26, says, "Since I last saw you I have transferred from the A.M.C. back to the Fifteenth Machine Coy. I wish to thank you for your efforts to get justice done to me relative to my rank, but the letters from the Society and "Hansard" copies are of no avail here. It was always my misfortune to be sent to a place where there was already one Staff-Sergeant, and the establishment would not permit of two being appointed. When a vacancy did occur, a dispenser was called up from details, where there were always some awaiting draft. As Staff-Sergt. Compounders were gazetted in Victoria, and as each troopship brought over two or more, it was not likely they would confirm my rank when men were being paid and awaiting in detail camps for work to do. The officials quite recognised my rank and even spoke of the injustice of men just arriving spoiling the chance of a man with 20 months' service. However, I have tired of waiting, and I am back at the machine gun work. I have had three months here where there is plenty of frost, rain, snow and mud. It is mud, too; glucose is nothing to it."

Letters from the Front.

Staff-Sergt. R. S. Darling, writing to Mr. T. E. Turner on January 12 from "Somewhere in France," refers to the pleasure he felt in receiving a copy of the *Journal of Pharmacy*, which contained so much news of interest to pharmacists. He states that he was promoted to the rank of Sergt.-Dispenser some three months previously, and that he was now getting along famously. His unit is running a large rest camp not far behind the lines, accommodating over 1500 patients. This, of course, means plenty of work for the dispensers. He mentions that the weekly consumption of medicines averages about 25 to 30 gallons. At the time of writing Staff-Sergt. Cahir was in hospital in London, having been invalided there with a fractured clavicle. He met George Say recently, but had not see Lieut. Jewkes and Staff-Sergt. Mathias for some time. Some six weeks before writing, whilst at an advanced dressing station, one of the big German guns opened fire. Shells dropped for five minutes within a few yards of the station and clods of earth came down upon the dispensary. This lasted from 10 in the morning until 4 p.m., when another location was chosen for the station. It was, he says, a miraculous thing that none of those at the station were hurt, as shells were falling all around in a complete circle. On another occasion, when the Germans were sending over some big shells, Staff-Sergt. Charles and himself were sleeping behind some boxes with only a canvas roof above them. "Fritz" put one or two shells so close that at last Darling put one leg out of bed and said to Charles that he was going to look for a safer spot. Charles thought for a while and said that if he knew of a better hole to go to, then he had better go to it. Darling replied that he did not, and put his leg back into bed. Shortly afterwards the firing stopped, and the two managed to get a little sleep. St.-Sergt. Darling says that recently General Birdwood inspected the rest camp, and expressed himself as being very satisfied with the treatment the sick received. He mentioned that it is now two years since he joined the A.I.F. He never thought then that he would be all this time at the front. In conclusion, he asks to be remembered to all his old friends at the College of Pharmacy.

Goods of Enemy Origin.

It was stated at Monday's meeting of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce that the Prime Minister had informed the associated chambers that no action with regard to prohibiting the disposal of goods of enemy origin would be taken till after the elections, and had asked that tabulated statements of such goods still held should be supplied to him.

Senate Candidate and Enemy Trade Marks.

Mr. Geo. Fairbairn, one of the Victorian candidates for the Senate, opened his campaign at Frankston on March 28. At the close of his address, an elector asked the candidate if he were in favour of the total abolition of German trade marks. At the request of Mr. Fairbairn, Dr. Plowman explained that certain drugs, formerly of German manufacture, were now being made in Australia under a licence issued by the Prime Minister (Mr. Hughes), to use the German trade name. It was most undesirable that German trade names should be perpetuated either during or after the war. Mr. Fairbairn replied that he was in favour of rooting out German trade and trade marks, without leaving a trace behind. (Loud applause.) If at any time it was desired to deputationise the Government, he would be pleased to introduce the deputation, or assist in any other way in his power. A vote of thanks to Mr. Fairbairn was moved by Dr. Plowman, who said that the candidate was a man of his word, as straight in politics as he had always been in sport. (Applause.) He was just the type of man to be in Parliament in these crooked times.

LACTOGEN

THE **NATURAL MILK** FOOD FOR **BABIES, INVALIDS,** AND PERSONS OF WEAK DIGESTION.

LACTOGEN is prepared from pure full cream milk, suitably modified by addition of cream and lactose, so as to approximate human milk as closely as possible in nutritive properties and digestibility.

The PROTEID in Lactogen curdles in the same light flocculent manner as the proteids of human milk.

The FAT is present in a thoroughly emulsified condition, so that it is very readily digestible.

LACTOGEN is free from all harmful or pathogenic bacteria. It is easily prepared for use by the mere addition of hot water.

Made in AUSTRALIA by

The Bacchus Marsh Concentrated Milk Co. Ltd.

MELBOURNE 591-9 Lit. Collins St. **SYDNEY** - - - - 1 Bond St.
BRISBANE - - 98 Eagle St. **ADELAIDE,** Grenfell Buildings, Grenfell St.
FREMANTLE - - - 38 Mouatt St.

Our special representative will be pleased to call upon you by appointment, or samples of Lactogen and descriptive pamphlets will be forwarded on receipt of a post card to any of the above addresses.

Old-fashioned foods must give way before the advance of science and medical knowledge, and Lactogen embodies the latest and most scientific principles of infant feeding.

All High-Class Preparations.

Greathead's Mixture

Greatoids

Bleacho

Gainsborough Hat Dyes

Collis' Royale Eau de Cologne

Collis' Carnation Eau de Cologne

Collis' Violet Shampoo Powders

Velvice Greaseless Face Cream

Collis' Violet and Carnation Talcum Powders

Collis' Cold Cream of Roses

Veloute Face Powders

THE ABOVE LINES ARE ALL OBTAINABLE FROM

Twentieth Century Manufacturing Co.

388 SPENCER ST., WEST MELBOURNE

TELEPHONE No. 2156 CENTRAL.

AND YIELD GOOD PROFITS.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

GOOD ATTENDANCE—SOME CRITICISMS ANSWERED—INTERESTING PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS—PRESIDENT WADSWORTH REPORTS B.M.A. OPPOSED TO CIPHER PRESCRIPTIONS. RESULT OF ELECTION—TWO NEW COUNCILLORS.

The 41st Annual Meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales was held at St. James' Hall, Phillip-street, Sydney, on March 28th.

Captain A. Wadsworth (President) occupied the chair. There was an attendance of about 40 members.

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

Annual Report.

The Annual Report and Balance-sheet were read by the Secretary, as follows:—

Forty-first Annual Report.

Your Council has pleasure in presenting this the 41st Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the year 1916.

Your Council held 11 regular and 3 special meetings, with the necessary committee meetings.

Messrs. Jas. Dixson, F. P. J. Gray, T. S. Loney, A. Rogers, and Ll. P. Williams retired from the Council in 1916 by effluxion of time and were re-elected councillors.

Messrs. G. F. Goodwin and L. A. Gray were elected auditors for the year.

Mr. H. S. Brothwood resigned his seat on the Council and Mr. F. Lloyd was elected in his place.

Owing to the intended resignation of the Council, the officers at the time being were elected to remain in office until the next election of the new Council.

Resignation of the Whole Council.—The new Articles of Association having been adopted by the last annual general meeting and ample provision having been made to meet a resignation of the Council, all the members of the Council resigned and the following members were elected councillors:—Messrs. Jas. Dixson, J. Duncan, F. P. J. Gray, T. S. Loney, F. Lloyd, J. F. McKimm, S. V. Penrose, A. Rogers, E. C. Schofield, W. Short, Ll. P. Williams and Capt. A. Wadsworth.

Capt. Wadsworth was elected President, Mr. E. C. Schofield, Vice-President, and Mr. W. Short, Hon. Treasurer for the year 1917.

Mr. F. P. J. Gray received leave of absence on account of ill-health. The names of Mr. H. S. Brothwood and Professor A. Lawson have been added to the list of your hon. members. Mr. Frank Lloyd resigned his seat on the Council and Mr. T. Goldrick was elected in his place.

Journal Matters.—Having received notification from the *Chemist and Druggist*, that they cannot renew their present contract with this Society to supply all members with the Australian and English issue of the journal at the price of 5/- per member, but that they will have to charge 7/6 in future, the Council carefully considered this matter and decided that under present circumstances it would not be right to pay 7/6 per member for this journal. Various offers have been made by editors of the three pharmaceutical journals of the Commonwealth, and conferences have been held with them. Your Council is strongly of opinion that the time is ripe to establish a Federal pharmaceutical journal, owned by the pharmacists and edited solely in their interest, provided, of course, that the pharmaceutical societies of the other Australian States will agree to it and go with us. The whole matter has had the most careful attention of the members of the Council, and as it was not advisable to enter into fresh contracts without the full agreement of the other States, your Council arranged with the *Chemist and Druggist* to supply its Australian issue to members at the rate of 4/- per member up to the 31st December, 1917.

Nurses Dispensing.—Your Council interviewed the committees of the Sydney Hospital and the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital in this matter. The management of the Sydney Hospital explained that they did not give certificates to their nurses, stating that these nurses are entitled to dispense, but that the dispenser of the Sydney Hospital gave a note to nurses to the effect that they had attended a certain number of hours at the dispensary of the institution, as required by the house rules of the hospital. When we explained that we were informed that nurses had produced this paper for the purpose of serving as a statement that they were qualified to dispense, the management of the Sydney Hospital said that in future no such papers would be issued to nurses. We submitted the same matter to the management of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, but we regret to say that we could not obtain a similar concession from them, though we showed clearly that the certificate of the Prince Alfred Hospital had been used by their nurses as a means to obtain the position as dispensing matron or nurse in other hospitals.

Army Medical Corps.—During the year an appeal was made for more dispensers for the Army, and a noble response was given. The duties of pharmacists in the A.A.M.C. are now acknowledged and recognised by the military authorities, and pharmacists in charge of dispensaries receive the rank of Staff-Sergeants. Commissions are given to pharmacists occupying the senior dispensary positions. Systems are being introduced and very great difficulties are being

gradually overcome to ensure the pharmacists recognition. A great deal of work has been done and there is still plenty to do.

Examination.—One pharmaceutical examination has been held during this year, and Mr. George J. Housie has passed your examination. Our examiner, Mr. H. S. Brothwood, resigned his position and Mr. James Dixson has been appointed in his place.

Fixed Prices.—The Necessary Commodities Commission asked for a list of drugs in most common use for dispensing and a list has been furnished accordingly. Together with the Master Pharmacists' Association, your Council agreed to a price list of infants' and invalids' foods, which has been forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce.

Enemy Trade Marks and Names.—We approached Government in this matter and were officially informed that the prohibition of using the name Lysol has been suspended in favour of Pearson's Antiseptic Co. and H. P. Phipson, and the use of the name Aspirin in favour of G. R. R. Nicholas. The Council strongly objects to this as well as to the use of enemy trade names, and therefore later on joined with other pharmaceutical associations in appealing to the Hon. the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, asking him to entirely prohibit the use of the name Asperin. The replies received so far are not satisfactory.

Weights and Measures Bill.—As a new Bill was considered by Government, your Council interviewed the officer in charge of the measure and approached also the Minister, asking that provisions be made in the Bill, allowing pharmacists to use the metric weights and measures as provided in the latest British Pharmacopoeia. We have been advised that there is no necessity for the inclusion of metric weights and measures in the Bill, as doctors' prescriptions give the proportions according to which the medicine has to be made up.

Roll of Honour.—Many of our men have gone to the front as fighting men and also as dispensers. Your Council thought it only right to have a Roll of Honour in your office, giving the names of these pharmacists, as well as of our apprentices, who have gone. This has been done, and a board, with the names of them, is exhibited in your office. There are still further names which will be added in due course.

A list of these names is being carefully kept, but members and friends are urgently asked to communicate with the secretary and give him any names which so far have been omitted.

We understand that A. A. Kiernan, Sidney E. Parkes and J. S. Bartlett have been killed doing their duty for King and country. All honour is due to these men.

Conscription.—During the year the question of conscription has been prominently before this country. We have been advised that it is not contemplated to exempt pharmacists as a body from conscription. And several of our members, as well as other pharmacists, were called upon to go into camp for training, though they carried on their business without any assistant. We assisted them in bringing under the notice of the authorities that these men would be compelled to sacrifice their business and possibly their existence, as at that time registered managers and relievers were not obtainable, and there was no hope of selling their business without the most serious loss to the owner. You know that the referendum taken by the Federal Government has negatived conscription.

Royal Arms.—Members have been warned by the police that they must not use any representations of the Royal Arms unless they are specially authorised to do so. On enquiry we learned that the exhibition of these designs on specie jars in chemists' windows is not meant by the Act.

Early Closing.—Your Council has had to do a lot of work in this matter. When we ascertained that Parliament would not be able to deal with the matter last session on account of the opposition of the Sydney and Suburban Retailer Masters' Association, we wrote to the Hon. the Premier, asking him to pass a short Early Closing Bill for pharmacist shops, and we got several members of Parliament to do the same. Unfortunately, the shortness of the session did not allow the measure to be brought before the House; but we hope that it will be one of the first bills before the new House when elected. Your Council will certainly at once urge Government and Ms.P. to pass the Bill.

Electric Lighting.—The use of electric lights during that last coal strike having been forbidden, your Council has done everything possible to secure the use of the light in chemists' shops. The Lord Mayor has been interviewed, letters have been written to the Town Council, and a deputation called on them without success.

Indecent Advertisements.—Your Council has warned a member against such advertisements, with the result that he discontinued the use of that class of advertising objected to. Delegates of your Council have been appointed to join the delegates of other associations for the purpose of asking the Minister to bring in a better Act to prevent indecent advertising.

Wages Board.—The work which your Council has been doing in this matter for the last ten years has now been delegated to the Master Pharmacists' Association, because our Society admits assistants to membership and exercises a ballot for admission, which is not allowed under the Industrial Arbitration Act. A new Wages Board award has been made in December, 1916, copies of which have been sent to every member.

General. — During the year Messrs. Elliott Bros. Ltd. were good enough to permit our students to visit their works at Rozelle, and many took advantage of this offer.

The holding of the Pharmaceutical Conference has been postponed owing to the war.

A most valuable collection of specimens of preparations of opium and alkaloids has been

presented to us by Messrs. T. & H. Smith Ltd., of London, through Mr. A. Mackenzie, of the Australian Drug Co., and is now exhibited at the office of the Society.

Your Council regrets to have to report the loss by death of the following members:—W. R. Deane, E. Fuss, G. A. Hunter, J. P. A. Hunt, A. A. Simpson and W. K. Tomkins.

Your Council acknowledge with thanks the receipt of various journals and pamphlets.

Messrs. T. Goldrick, S. V. Penrose, E. C. Schofield and Capt. Wadsworth retire this year from the Council by effluxion of time.

The following nominations for seats on the Council have been received:—Messrs. T. H. Dick, T. Goldrick, S. V. Penrose, J. K. Wilson and Capt. Wadsworth.

Messrs. G. F. Goodwin and L. A. Gray have been nominated auditors of your Society for 1917.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1916.

Dr. Receipts.

1916.			
Jan. 1—			
To Balance in Bank	£40	19	5
Dec. 31—			
To Diplomas	3	13	6
„ Examination Fee	2	2	0
„ Savings Bank	50	0	0
„ Benevolent Fund	1	1	0
„ Books sold	4	6	6
„ Formularies sold	0	10	0
„ Fees for Reinstatement	3	10	6
„ Subscriptions	420	10	0
	£526	12	11

Expenditure. Cr.

1916.			
Dec. 31—			
By Stationery and Printing	£43	5	1
„ Chemist and Druggist, and Advtg.	102	16	2
„ Auditors	2	2	0
„ Insurance and Bank Fees	6	7	0
„ Wreath, £1; Gas, £2/7/-	3	7	0
„ General Meeting	5	15	0
„ Benevolent Fund	1	1	0
„ Solicitors	33	16	7
„ Postage and Petties	32	0	0
„ Assistant	76	10	0
„ Examination Fee	1	1	0
„ Registration of Articles	1	0	0
„ Books	6	7	6
„ Refunded Subscription	1	1	0
„ Subscription Pharmaceutical Conference	4	4	0
„ Savings Bank	50	0	0
„ Secretary	100	0	0
„ Honour Board	12	12	6
„ Balance in Bank	43	7	1
	£526	12	11

Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Assets.

1916.						
Dec. 31—Cash in Bank				£43	7	1
1917.						
Jan. 1—Cash in Savings Bank	£731	16	8			
1916.						
Dec. 31—Interest	26	0	9			
				757	17	5
Library	146	13	3			
Less 5 p.c. depreciation	7	6	8			
				139	6	7
Furniture, etc.				152	7	6
				£1092	18	7

Liabilities.

1916.						
Dec. 31—Chemist and Druggist				£104	13	4
Defence Fund	£100	0	0			
Capital	888	5	3			
				988	5	3
				£1092	18	7

Benevolent Fund.

1916.			
Jan. 1—Balance in Savings Bank	£12	10	4
Dec. 31.—Interest	0	8	8
Subscription	1	1	0
	£14	0	0
1916.			
Dec. 31—Balance in Savings Bank	£14	0	0
	£14	0	0

Audited and found correct,
GERALD F. GOODWIN,
L. A. GRAY, Auditors.
A. FORSTER, Secretary.
Sydney, 31st December, 1916.

On the motion of Mr. W. Archer, seconded by Mr. S. V. Penrose, the report and balance-sheets were received.

Names on Honour Roll.

Before being adopted, Mr. Frank Lloyd said that there were several things in the report that he wished to call attention to. He hoped that their Roll of Honour did not, and never would contain names which had no right there. There were men in uniform who had not gone to the front, and who did not know whether the enemy were using gunpowder or face powder. He could mention two or three names which, in his opinion, should not be on the Roll. He asked an explanation from the chairman. He also asked if the moneys collected for patriotic purposes and still unexpended were included in the amount to the credit of the Society, as stated in the balance-sheet. He considered the money collected should be used only for the purposes for which they were collected.

Captain Wadsworth said that whatever names appeared on the Roll of Honour were there with

the approval of the whole Council. Mr. Lloyd might be sure that only those pharmacists who were serving their country would have their names on this Roll.

Mr. Gray said that he was the chairman of the Patriotic Fund referred to. Mrs. Gray was the Treasurer, and the Secretaries were Mrs. D. J. Williams and Mr. A. Forster. The money had been partly expended in the purchase of a motor ambulance, and the balance was in the bank. As they had not sufficient for another ambulance, the committee was undecided as to how, in the best interests of pharmacists, the money could be used. The fund, which amounted to about £160, was connected in no way with the balance-sheet of the Society. So far as the Roll of Honour was concerned, he (Mr. Gray) was the originator of the idea, and he had had the proud honour of unveiling that Roll. He could assure the members that only those entitled to the honour would have their names placed on the Roll. The Roll was intended to contain not only the names of master pharmacists, or members of the Society, but also apprentices who enlisted, or assistants in the business. All had an equal right to have their names on the list. The only essential was that those included wore the King's uniform, and were willing to work in their country's interest.

Explanations and Some Criticism.

Mr. Lloyd: Will the Secretary explain the item "Refund of Subscription" on the balance-sheet?

Mr. Forster: Yes. One member paid his subscription for the year twice over, and the President ordered the refund, as the money was paid in error.

Mr. Tracey said he liked to have his little growl, and the annual meeting was a good time to have it. How were the matters connected with the journal geting on? What was the Council doing in connection with the matter of the continuation of enemy trade marks and names? What about the early closing movement? He heard that the Master Retailers' Association of shopkeepers were objecting to something. Who were these people?

Mr. Forster: Oh, we cannot answer that.

Mr. Tracey said there were matters connected with the Wages Board which required ventilating. He considered that the Society had nothing to do with such matters, and should not have spent the funds of the Society over it. Stationery and printing ran away with a large amount, and lawyers' expenses were excessive. Fancy £33 16/7 for fees to Sly and Russell. Instead of using their common-sense, the Council was always running to Sly and Russell. Re-instatement fees also appeared on the balance-sheet. He would like to know what these were. He also referred to the metric system, and the action of the Council in connection with getting this standard adopted.

President's Reply.

Captain Wadsworth explained the matters touched on in Mr. Tracey's speech. He said that the cost of supplying the *Chemist and Druggist* was proving excessive, and the time was approaching when they should have a journal of their own, managed exclusively in the interests of pharmacists. The Wages Board expenses were unavoidable, and the printing bill was higher than usual owing to the large amount of printing necessary in connection with the revision of the Constitution of the Society during the past year. In a similar manner legal expenses had to be incurred in connection with this revision. The position with regard to the metric system was quite satisfactory, and there was nothing to prevent a pharmacist using the metric weights when his professional duties required them.

The resolution for the adoption of the report and balance-sheet was carried unanimously.

Scrutineers Appointed.

Messrs. Archer and Lloyd were appointed scrutineers for the ballot for the election of four councillors.

President's Address.

Captain Wadsworth said that this was the fourth time he had been called upon to deliver to them an annual address. He congratulated the Council upon the large amount of work that had been done during the past year. Much of this had only been briefly outlined in the Annual Report. The war was still with them, and what with the shortage of assistants and retrenchments, it made it very difficult at times for members of the Council to give the time from their business to attend the meetings. There was a large amount of good work done by the Council, of which little mention could be made in the Report.

WAGES BOARD.

This matter had been referred to. When the Society had to contest matters on behalf of pharmacists at the beginning of last year, they found themselves grouped with all other retail dealers, and were faced with the difficulty that the employees could not agree as to whom to appoint as their representatives. The Pharmaceutical Society maintained that the Industrial Act only intended those persons who were interested in any trade should sit on such trade Boards for which any award was to be made. In the first instance, two men were nominated who had no connection with pharmacy whatsoever. Later on the Society had to hand the matters connected with the Wages Board to a new body formed according to law of master pharmacists, as explained in the Annual Report. It was then agreed that only one of the two delegates representing the assistants should be in the business, and that the other man should be selected from outside. All this delayed the issue of the award until late in the year. There were still one or two points in the award which needed reconsideration.

MILITARY MATTERS

were progressing satisfactorily, but he was not allowed to make public the details of all that had been done. Suffice for him to say that, as they were aware, the status of the pharmacist was now fully recognised, and an abundant number of pharmacists were coming forward to offer their services to their country. These were being absorbed as rapidly as possible.

CYPHER PRESCRIPTIONS CONDEMNED.

During the year the Council had conferred with the officials of the B.M.A. on the matter of physicians writing their prescriptions in cypher or code. An assurance had been received that the B.M.A. was entirely opposed to such a practice.

STORAGE OF INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS.

The Inflammable Liquids Act had been considered by the Council, but this did not affect stocks commonly carried in chemists' shops. The object was to prevent the storage of highly inflammable liquids in garages, etc., in the midst of the city to the danger of surrounding buildings. Chemists' stocks do not come under the category of dangerously inflammable liquids. The Act, however, was very wide.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

He did not think they need worry about the decision of the Government in not accepting their proposal to allow the use of metric weights and measures officially. The medical practitioners had an absolute right to prescribe in metric weights and measures, and the pharmacist had the right to dispense the prescription according to the directions of the medical man. So long as the dispensing was done correctly, no authority could interfere with them, and he had no doubt that, sooner or later, they were bound to get an amendment allowing officially the use of the metric system.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

He was glad to say that the last Annual Meeting accepted the new articles of association. He pointed out that the "Memorandum of Association" remained exactly as it was, and only the articles of association had been altered and amended. The memorandum gave the full objects of the Association, and its "platform," if they liked to call it such. The articles elaborated the same, and gave working particulars. In other words, they provided the necessary machinery to carry on the Society.

RESIGNATION OF THE COUNCIL.

As stated at the last general meeting, the whole Council resigned during the year, and allowed themselves to be re-nominated, with the result that they were all re-elected, to the surprise of all concerned. It was expected that there would have been a keen opposition, as the Council had been very strongly attacked at previous meetings, and the desire had been expressed in strong terms that other men or "new blood" should come forward and contest the seats on the Council. But the contrary happened, and there was no contest at all.

PURE FOODS ACT.

During the year a new set of regulations under this Act had been made. All the points for which they asked had been conceded, and standards had been established for many articles. Very stringent regulations had been made for the sale of disinfectants, antiseptics, and deodorants and it appeared that a good many disinfectants at present on the market did not comply with the new regulations.

QUEENSLAND REGULATIONS.

Under the Health Act which had recently come into force, affected the sale of ready of ready-made medicines or proprietary articles, the formula of which must be either submitted to the Health Department of Queensland, or must appear on the label. It was expected that this part of the regulation would be the subject of considerable opposition, but so far no movement had been made in this direction.

MEMBERSHIP.

He was glad to say that the membership of the Society was increasing, and now stood at 405, the largest they had ever known. Their financial position was good, in spite of the large amount of expense incurred in law expenses and printing of the articles of association, of which he might remark they had a considerable stock of copies to supply to new members as they joined in the future.

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

The Council during the past year had done good work in conjunction with the suburban associations of master pharmacists, and thus had helped local movements for the advantage of pharmacy. They must remember that, though many organisations in connection with pharmacy had sprung up during later years, the Pharmaceutical Society was the oldest, and had the largest membership. It also endeavoured to hold high the ideals of pharmacy, and pharmacists looked to the Society for their high standard of professional excellence.

PRAISE OF OFFICIALS.

In conclusion, he desired to thank the members of the Council for their able assistance and loyal support in every movement for the welfare of pharmacy, not only in New South Wales, but throughout the Commonwealth. He also had to thank Mr. Forster for his services during the past year, nor must he neglect to mention their Assistant Secretary, Mr. Miller, who also had done very excellent work for pharmacy.

On the motion of Mr. F. P. J. Gray, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Captain Wadsworth for his presidential address.

Scrutineers' Report on Election.

The scrutineers presented their report to the President, who declared the following members duly elected to fill the four vacancies on the Council, viz.:—Messrs. Dick, Wadsworth, Goldrick, and Wilson. In response to a request from the meeting, he announced the numbers as follows:—Dick 176, Wadsworth 164, Goldrick 152, Wilson 143, and Penrose 114.

A Resented Remark.

Mr. Penrose congratulated the successful aspirants to seats on the Council. He had found it rather a task to come from Newcastle to attend the meetings in Sydney, and would not be altogether sorry to be relieved of the duties that had hitherto fallen to his lot. He must say that he did not approve of many of the sentiments that some of the successful councillors had embodied in their circulars. He did not believe in people who set themselves up to be little ——.

Mr. J. K. Wilson said he protested against Mr. Penrose using such an expression, which was both irreverent and offensive to members.

Mr. Penrose said he hoped that Mr. Wilson was sincere in his protestations. As for himself, he had had too much of church and Sunday school when he was young. Again he said that he did not like people setting themselves up to be ——.

Mr. Wilson again rose and protested. He called the attention of the chair to the objectionable language used by the previous speaker.

Captain Wadsworth said that he must ask Mr. Penrose not to use expressions which would offend the susceptibilities of members. He considered the expression objectionable, and asked that it be not repeated.

Mr. Penrose concluded his speech by congratulating the new councillors on their election.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and the officers of the Society for their services during the past year, concluded the business of the meeting.

At the termination of the business portion of the proceedings, refreshments were provided.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board was held at the office of the Board, Richmond Terrace, on April 10, at 3 p.m.

Mr. F. P. J. Gray (President) occupied the chair, and there were present Messrs. J. Dixson, J. Duncan, and Ll. P. Williams. Apologies were received from absent members.

Mr. W. Short wrote thanking the Board for their kind letter of condolence on the death of his daughter.

The Case of Rasmussen's Pharmacy.—A letter was received from the Crown Law Office, in reply to the letter sent from the Board, advising as follows:—"Assuming that the business is in charge of and presumedly superintended by a registered pharmacist, I do not think that any offence has been committed." The letter was received.

Eclipse Disinfectant.—Albion Stewart Co. wrote stating that their disinfectant, the "Elipse," did not contain 3 per cent. of carbolic acid or its homologues, and they desired a letter from the Board to the effect that this disinfectant did not come under the provisions of the Poisons Act. It was understood that this letter was for the purpose of reassuring retail sellers that they would not be liable to prosecution if they sold this disinfectant. Mr. Dixon said that they really had no evidence except the letter before them as to the composition of the liquid in question. Most people would consider that a carbolic disinfectant so weak in phenols would be useless for disinfecting purposes. He considered that the proper course was to write to the manufacturers cautioning them that they must not break the law. They could give no letter that could be construed as a guarantee. Mr. Gray said that any letter that the Board might send must not be used as a lever to sell any manufacturer's goods. It was moved by Mr. Williams, and seconded by Mr. Dixson, that the company be referred to section 4 of the Act and the Poisons Schedule, and directed that they must conform to the Act.—Carried.

Prosecution Pending.—Mr. D. A. Alexander, 54 Oxford-street, Sydney, wrote explaining the circumstances under which he sold a bottle of a proprietary article containing poison to an inspector appointed by the Board. Up to January last he had had a qualified pharmacist in charge of his shop. He promised not to offend again, and assured the Board that the offence was inadvertently committed. On the motion of Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Duncan, the matter was left in the hands of the President to take such steps as he deemed expedient.

Sale of a Proprietary Medicine.—A letter was received from the Health Department, forwarding a communication from the Secretary of the Manufacturing Chemists and Proprietary Articles Association, asking that the exemption of "patent medicines" under the Poisons Act be interpreted so as to extend it to all proprietary articles, which it was asked should be treated as "patent" medicines. Mr. Dixson said that he considered this would be a very unwise step. The Pharmacy Board was not interested in the sale of any articles, but its clear duty was to protect the public. They would not be doing this if they sanctioned the indiscriminate sale of articles containing poisons under the cover of proprietary articles. Mr. Duncan said that this matter was not a new one. It had been fought out on several occasions in various parts of the world. They should oppose any such movement. In the safeguarding of the public, they could not be too stringent in their regulations. Mr. Gray said that any such concession would be a distinct source of danger to the public, and only on that ground should they oppose it. After further discussion, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Dixson, and seconded by Mr. Duncan, that the reply be left in the hands of the President and Secretary, and that they draw up a letter in reply to be forwarded to the Minister, showing the grounds of objection to the course proposed.

Treasurer's Statement.—The Honorary Treasurer's financial statement was submitted, showing a credit balance of £139/14/2.

Registration under Pharmacy Act.—H. C. Rose and E. J. Kneebone, both of whom had passed their Final Examination, and Thos. H. Johnston, a chemist and druggist, of Great Britain, were granted registration as pharmacists.

Poisons Licenses were granted to H. C. Rose, E. J. Kneebone and Thos. H. Johnston.

In Lieu of Preliminary.—R. Q. M. Cloutier, A. B. Evans, and D. H. Fayle presented their Intermediate certificates from the Education Department, and asked that they be accepted in lieu of Preliminary.—Granted.

Registration of Indentures.—E. L. Brake to S. W. Gayfer, of Summer Hill; A. G. May to S. H. Evans, of Cessnock; D. H. Fayle, to A. Sadler, of North Sydney; K. M. Mackenzie to C. J. Mallam, of Coogee; C. A. Smithurst to F. P. J. Gray, of Bondi.—Registration was granted in each case.

Inspector's Report.—The Inspector reported that the result of his visit to Kurri Kurri, Cessnock, and the adjacent districts was that, on March 21st, at Kurri Kurri, two cases were heard by the Police Magistrate, against W. Butler, and two cases against Isabella Russell, also one case against J. F. Richards. In each case a fine of 5/-, with costs amounting to £1/10/-, were imposed. Other cases would be heard at Cessnock on April 17th. Mr. Gray said that the Inspector was to be congratulated on the successful work done by him during his recent visits to country districts.

Illegal Sale of Strychnia.—Mr. J. Lasker, pharmacist, of Waverley, asked to be allowed to appear before the Board in person, as he understood that the police were reporting certain acts of his to the Board with a view to his being prosecuted for breaches of the Poisons Act. He said the facts were as follows:—He had sold strychnia to a man who had subsequently poisoned himself. He refused to sell the poison to the man until he had been identified, and had been shown to be a veterinary surgeon and employed as such by a well known veterinary surgeon in the neighbourhood.. He had not coloured the poison nor made any entry of the sale in the poisons book. Having recently bought the business, he could not find the book at the time of the sale, and he thought he was exempt, as the sale was to a veterinary practitioner, and therefore came under the heading of a wholesale transaction. Mr. Gray said that the law must take its course. On a previous occasion the offender was the President of the Pharmacy Board, and he was fined in all £15 and costs for a sale under similar conditions. The Board advised Mr. Lasker to state to the magistrate what he had stated to the Board. No promise could be given to withdraw proceedings or interfere with the action of the police in the matter.

Pretending to be a Chemist.—A discussion took place as to whether any man displaying a carboy or specie jars in a shop furnished like that of a chemist, did not thereby display signs equivalent to pretending to be a chemist. It was decided to submit the matter to the opinion of the Crown Law Office.

The Board then adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of the Council of this Society was held at the office of the Pharmacy Board, Sydney, on March 21st, at 11 a.m.

Present.—Captain A. Wadsworth (President), in the chair, and Messrs. J. Dixson, J. Duncan, T. S. Loney, A. Rogers, S. V. Penrose, F. P. J. Gray, and J. F. McKimm. An apology was received from Mr. Will Short.

Treasurer's Statement.—This showed the sum of £1036 14s. 4d. to the credit of the Society, including £100 in the Defence Fund. Accounts amounting to £129 13s. 4d. were passed for payment. The latter sum included £104 13s. 4d. paid to the "Chemist and Druggist" for journals supplied to members.

New Members.—The following pharmacists applied to be admitted to membership:—C. J. Fleck, E. G. Vincent, M. A. Barnes, T. H. Johnston, J. A. Fountain, R. A. Armstrong, W. G. McMasters. A ballot was taken, and they were all declared duly elected. Mr. H. A. Punch was reinstated to membership, and the Society's diploma was granted to Mr. C. J. Fleck.

"Sargol" Case.—The Secretary reported that on December 20th the agent for Sargol was fined £10 for alleged mis-labelling of this preparation. The Full Court had recently reversed the magistrates' decision. This decision would probably considerably affect the labelling of preparations in future.

Annual Report.—The Secretary submitted draft of the annual report as drawn up by the committee. Several verbal alterations were agreed to, and the report was passed to be printed and circulated to members.

Roll of Honour.—Captain Wadsworth said that it was very desirable that the Society should have a full list of all pharmacists who had enlisted. Some had gone on active service in the ranks, and the Council was not sure that a full list had been kept. He suggested that the pharmaceutical journals should publish a list of the names they had, and ask that the relatives and friends of pharmacists on service to forward any additional names which were not on the list. The Council desired to have its honour roll as complete as possible, and this could only be done if the names of those on service were forwarded to the secretary from time to time.

Pharmacists Enlisting. — Captain Wadsworth said that they had filled all vacancies for dispensers at present. Pharmacists when enlisting should always first communicate with him if they wished for employment as dispensers with the rank of staff-sergeant compounder. Two pharmacists had recently enlisted in the country, and they were very much disappointed because they were placed in the infantry. With considerable difficulty one was transferred to the A.A.M.C. Employment of dispensers on transports went strictly by rotation, and if pharmacists would bear these facts in mind, it would save them much trouble and disappointment.

Annual Meeting.—The Secretary said that arrangements were complete to hold the annual meeting at St. James' Hall, Phillip-street, at 8 p.m., on March 28. It was decided to provide refreshments after the business was disposed of.

A Chemist's Complaint.—A chemist in a country township near Sydney wrote, complaining that he had introduced a doctor in his neighbourhood on the understanding that the doctor would send him all his dispensing. This agreement was entered into before a lawyer. When the doctor settled in the district, he proceeded to do his own dispensing. Complainant asked that the Society would bring the matter under the notice of the B.M.A. Mr. Loney said that they had not heard the doctor's version of the matter. It was subsequently decided to advise the chemist that if he had satisfactory evidence of the truth of his allegation, his better plan was to communicate with the B.M.A. direct, and not through the Society.

Letter of Condolence.—The Secretary called the attention of the Council to the death of the daughter of Mr. Will Short. It was decided to send a letter of condolence to Mr. Short, regretting his sad loss.

Girl Apprentices.

Mr. F. P. J. Gray has called attention to the fact that there are a number of ladies who have passed the Preliminary Examination, and desire to become apprenticed to retail pharmacists. He

points out that many of those eligible to be apprenticed are of a studious disposition, and would make ideal apprentices. He thinks that it is only prejudice that prevented young ladies from being more extensively employed in pharmacies than they are at present. Masters willing to take a lady apprentice are requested to apply either to Mr. F. P. J. Gray, of Bondi, or Mr. A. Forster, Pharmacy Board Office, Sydney.

Grocers Selling Poisons.

A deputation, consisting of retail grocers and storekeepers, waited on the Minister for Health on March 29th, to lay before him their grievances arising out of the action of the Pharmacy Board in instituting prosecutions against the grocers and others who have been in the habit of infringing the provisions of the Poisons Act. The deputation stated that their businesses had been interfered with, and injured, by reason of prosecutions instituted against persons selling disinfectants. It was very important that the public should be able readily to obtain supplies of disinfectants for the cleansing of their drains, etc., and for making such sales the retailers had been summoned, and had been interfered with by the police for selling poisons contrary to the Poisons Act. They had appealed to the Pharmacy Board, but had received no sympathy from the members of that body. It had also been the custom to sell poisons for the destruction of noxious animals, and these sales had also laid the retailers open to prosecution. These hardships prevented the storekeepers from supplying their customers, and sent the trade to the retail chemist, who charged a higher price for the same goods.

The Minister said that the deputation seemed to have made out a case for the consideration of the department. While he recognised this, he must also say that the statements before him were ex parte, and he must, in all fairness, hear the other side of the matter. He promised that their case should be submitted for consideration by an impartial body, and he would arrange for the whole matter to be thoroughly investigated.

The Minister was very wary. He promised that the matter should be looked into, and nothing more. The deputation forgot to say that more suicides took place through the unlawful sale of poisons than from any other sales, and that the storekeepers were in the habit of selling poisons in beer bottles, whiskey flasks, etc., without ever taking off the former label, without any label showing the new contents of the bottle, and certainly without any poison label, or without the name and address of the vendor. It is high time publicity was given to the disgraceful manner in which poisons have been sold in New South Wales. It is only since a few pounds have been available for the prosecution of offenders that the real state of things has come to light. The Pharmacy Board have a very strong case against the storekeepers; the "exhibits" for the information of the Minister will be quite sufficient to convince him that the retail grocer and storekeeper is not a fit person to be entrusted with the sale of poisonous liquids.

Aspirin and Lysol Trade Marks.

Mr. T. Hislop Dick, Hon. Sec. Sydney South Western Suburbs Association, has written to Mr. W. H. Kelly, M.P., forwarding copies of letters sent to the Prime Minister in reference to the Aspirin and Lysol trade marks. It is pointed out that pharmacists have not experienced any trouble in selling "Acetyl Salicylic," although the public still ask for Aspirin, because the chemical name is too long and difficult for them to remember and pronounce. "Eutosal" is again suggested as a suitable synonym for Aspirin. This word was registered by the Association, and was at present under offer to the Commonwealth Government. It is suggested that if the German-coined word is not prohibited, pharmacists will have to shoulder the responsibility of adopting "Eutosal" as the official synonym for the drug by registering the word and throwing it open for use by all. Mr. Kelly has courteously acknowledged the letter. In the Sydney *Sun*, of April 5, Mr. Dick has a letter in reply to a short article on Aspirin, which appeared in the issue of March 31. As the result of the correspondence, the *Sun* published a leading article on the subject. Mr. Dick states that the wider the publicity given the more the public will be educated. He makes it quite clear that he has no personal feeling in the matter against the present licensees, but simply desires to expurgate the German-coined word, whilst the war gives the Government an opportunity of taking action. After the war this chance will have passed, and he fears the resuscitation of the German pre-war monopoly.

Mr. Dick points out in his letter that before the war acetyl salicylic acid was made almost exclusively by German chemists, and the price was 4s. 6d. per pound. Supplies of this drug eventually became so short, that the price rose rapidly to 128s. per pound, and at the price only a few ounces were obtainable. Since then the price has fallen, and no doubt will fall lower still. It has been made, from imported materials, by several chemical manufacturers in Australia, amongst whom is the firm of G. R. Nicholas & Co. Their present price is 50s. per pound.

Such enterprise, in face of the difficulties to be faced in its manufacture, is wholly commendable. The Federal Government has forbidden the use of enemy trade marks for the duration of the war. There can be no doubt that after the war the use of them will revert to the original German owners. There may be a tariff barrier against them, but it will not keep the goods out altogether. The public who ask for "Aspirin" will then have to be supplied with the German article, even though it is identical in chemical composition with the British or Australian made acetyl salicylic acid Yet Mr. Hughes has given a license to call the product "Aspirin," and as "Aspirin" it is being sold to-day. No one doubts the loyalty of Mr. Hughes or of the firm, but where is the common sense of the arrangement?

Weak Camphorated Oil.

At the Sydney Water Police Court on April 16, Henry Macauley, Chemist, of 513 George Street, was proceeded against by the Board of Health for selling weak oil of camphor. An officer of the Board proved purchase of the sample, and a certificate from the Government analyst showed that the sample was deficient in camphor to the

extent of 66 per cent. Accused charged the inspector two shillings for the bottle and when he was told that it was purchased for analysis he tried to recover possession of the bottle, saying that he would give the inspector a freshly made bottle. For the defence, Mr. Gannon urged that the production of the certificate was not sufficient evidence, the analyst should have been placed in the box so as to allow cross examination. A fine of £5, with 6/- costs, was inflicted.

"Infamous Conduct in a Professional Respect."

Four doctors were charged before the Medical Board of New South Wales on April 2nd, with "infamous conduct in a professional respect," and application was made that their names should be removed from the register of medical practitioners of New South Wales. The names of the doctors so charged are Percy George Carte, William George McClure, Philip Heymann, and Thomas Benedict Clune. The case for Philip Heymann was postponed owing to the illness of the accused. The first case heard was that of Percy George Carte. An inspector from the Health Department called on him and he admitted that he was the author of a pamphlet entitled "Health and Vigor" and that he was the Dr. Carte referred to in certain advertisements. Letters issued by a Dr. H. W. Cooper in 1914 were being copied and sent in reply to recent correspondence. Dr. Carte said that they suited the case. Nothing had been concealed from the inspector. Constable E. A Fairbairn deposed that acting under instructions he attended at the consulting rooms of Dr. Carte. There was nothing the matter with him but Dr. Carte prescribed for him and supplied him with medicine for which he was charged £1/1/-. In defence it was pleaded that defendant was guilty merely of a breach of professional etiquette. Judgment was reserved.

Thomas Benedict Clune was charged with being in the employ of a man named Max Gotch, of 541 George Street, the same being in practice as an unqualified medical practitioner and Clune aided and abetted him, also that he by correspondence prescribed for country people whom he had no opportunity of seeing. Inspector Kench gave evidence of having called at 541 George Street and having seen Max Gotch who said that he was neither a doctor nor a chemist. He inserted advertisements in the daily press to the effect that his operating theatre was the most up-to date in the Commonwealth, and when asked that it might be inspected replied that it was not yet finished. "It is only advertising bluff, is it?" asked the inspector, whereupon Gotch shrugged his shoulders. In the course of the evidence it was stated that Dr. Clune was 65 years of age and had 7 children. Judgment was reserved.

Dr. W. G. M'Clure was charged with being in the employ of one Samuel Freshman, who not being a qualified practitioner carried on practice at the Hall of Health, 251 Elizabeth Street, and that his name was used with his consent in advertisements, and that M'Clure aided and abetted Freshman therein. Evidence from the Board of Health officers was given confirming the charges and the Board reserved its decision, to be given after the case of Heymann is heard.

Victoria.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on April 11.

Present: The President (Mr. C. E. Towl) in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Gulliver, Jewkes and Sayer. Apologies for non-attendance were received from Messrs. Buckhurst and Fleay.

Correspondence.—Letters outwards. Numbers 249 to 303 were minuted.

Dr. J. A. O'Brien, Government visitor to the examinations, wrote, regretting that owing to pressure of work he had been unable to attend the recent examinations of the Board, but he had no doubt that the usual high standard of excellence had been maintained.

The police, Loch, wrote, stating that, as requested, they had cautioned the secretary of the local Rabbit League in regard to the sale of strychnine.

Mr. Jas. H. Goode, Moonee Ponds, wrote thanking the Board for pointing out the provisions of the Poisons Act requiring strychnine and other specified poisons to be sold in bottles and not in paper packets.

Mr. F. C. Crawford, Albert Park, wrote notifying that Mr. P. J. Winch had been appointed manager of his late brother's business in Clarendon Street, South Melbourne.

The Under-Secretary wrote intimating that the consolidated regulations of the Board and the special regulation relative to the acceptance of university certificates had been approved of by the Governor-in-Council and duly published in the Government *Gazette*. The regulations under the Poisons Act, which the Board had submitted, were still receiving consideration by the Crown Solicitor, who had promised to return them at an early date.

The Under-Secretary also notified that at a meeting of the Executive Council, held on February 26, Mr. C. E. Towl was appointed to be President of the Board for 12 months from February 14th, 1917, and that a notification to this effect was published in the Government *Gazette*.

Mr. H. S. Temby, Cowwar, wrote asking whether Blaud's Pills, containing one-thirtieth grain of arsenic and one-thirtieth grain of strychnine, required to be labelled "poison." A reply in the affirmative was forwarded.

Mr. F. W. Petch, of Broadford, wrote asking whether Pitt's Poisoned Wheat could be sold without a poisons licence. A reply was forwarded stating that this article could only be sold by qualified persons, except in districts where sparrows and starlings had been proclaimed vermin under the Vermin Destruction Act.

Mr. W. W. Courtney submitted certificates of having attended courses of lectures and passed examinations in the subjects of chemistry and biology, including botany, at the Melbourne University during the year 1897. He asked to be exempted from passing in these subjects at the

intermediate examination. On the motion of Mr. Sayer, seconded by Mr. Bailey, it was resolved that the application be granted.

The Secretary of the Maryborough Hospital wrote, notifying the appointment of Miss Lillian Andrew as dispenser at the hospital.

A country pharmacist wrote, stating that in accordance with the Board's suggestion, he had interviewed two local storekeepers who were selling Battle's Vermin Killer and had obtained a promise from them not to stock these articles in future, as they came within the provisions of the Poisons Act.

A letter was received from a pharmacist in the Wimmera district, drawing attention to the fact that a local doctor was selling strychnine. He asked if this was legal under the Poisons Act. To be informed that the Poisons Act allowed medical practitioners to sell poisons provided they complied with the conditions of the Act in regard to labelling, entering the sale, etc.

Other formal correspondence was read and minuted.

Applications for Registration.—The following applicants, having passed the Board's final examination, were registered:—Mary Lillian Breem, St. Kilda; Ethel L. Marrison, Moonee Ponds; Brydie L. Warner, Batesford. Mr. Reginald S. Brooke, South Melbourne, applied for registration on his New Zealand examination diploma. He submitted the necessary declarations and papers in support of his application, which was granted.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered.—Barbara E. Barrett to G. E. Gulliver and J. E. Wasley, Melbourne; Lyndal F. Davis to W. M. Jewkes, Essendon; Ena E. Bolton to T. G. Skewes, Ballarat; Florence U. Knight to W. A. London, Sandringham; E. Brotchie to O. J. Lawson, Fitzroy; Thomas F. Jury to H. B. Taylor, Richmond; Rose C. Riordan to A. C. Lock, Melbourne; Roy F. Dowling to Robert Leckie, Ballarat; Albert J. Baker to F. T. Stone, Mildura; Thomas Griffin to A. R. Bain, St. Kilda; Eric C. Wheeler to H. S. Wheeler, Warragul; Hilda I. Robertson to Dorothy Murphy, Queen Victoria Hospital, Melbourne.

In the case of R. E. Brotchie, a communication was received from Mr. O. J. Lawson, pointing out that he had agreed to indenture the apprentice on his passing the preliminary examination in March, 1916, but that owing to his absence in Gallipoli his trustees were unable to get into communication with him in order to execute the necessary documents. The apprentice had really been with him for four years. He asked that the Board might allow the indentures to be dated back to the date the preliminary examination was passed, namely, 2nd March, 1916. A similar request was received from the apprentice, who furnished a statutory declaration to the effect that he had been continuously employed at Mr. Lawson's pharmacy since 2nd March, 1916.

The Registrar stated that the regulations required indentures to be registered within three months of the date of execution, but that the Board had power in special circumstances to relax this condition.

Mr. Bailey said he thought that the application might be granted in this case, but he did not wish it to be regarded as a precedent.

The President said that in all matters of this sort each case would have to be dealt with on its merits.

On the motion of Mr. Jewkes, seconded by Mr. Sayer, it was resolved that owing to the special circumstances, permission be given to allow the indenture to be dated back to 2nd March, 1916.

Erasure of Name from the Register.—Lindsey Knight, Bay Street, Brighton, deceased.

Police Reports.—Four cases of poisoning were reported by the police, three of which were fatal. In one case the cause of death was due to morphia, but no traces of the person who sold the poison could be found, although the closest inquiries were made. In a case of phenyle poisoning, the poison was supplied by a hawker in an ordinary ginger beer bottle which did not contain the name and address of the seller. In a further fatal case of poisoning by disinfectant, the report stated that no traces of the bottle containing the poison could be obtained. The last case reported was one of suicide due to lysol poisoning. A woman obtained the lysol from a pharmacist and whilst under the influence of drink drank it. The provisions of the Poisons Act were complied with.

Report re Prosecution.—The Registrar reported that Messrs. Jas. McEwan & Co. Pty. Ltd., Elizabeth Street, City, had been convicted on two offences under the Poisons Act, and that fines amounting to £7, with £3/13/- costs, were imposed. In the course of evidence the managing director of the company stated that he had been selling the sheep dip for use by ladies as a "hair wash," as recommended by "Vesta" in the ladies' column of the *Argus*. On the suggestion of Mr. Bailey, it was resolved that a letter be forwarded to the *Argus*, pointing out the dangers associated with the use of strong poisonous compounds, such as sheep dip, as "hair wash."

Analyst Advisory Board.—A communication was received from the Health Department, asking the Board to nominate one of its members to fill the vacancy on the Analyst Advisory Board, caused by the resignation of Dr. F. Hobill Cole. On the motion of Mr. Gulliver, seconded by Mr. Sayer, it was resolved that the name of the President, Mr. Towl, be submitted for appointment.

Conference with British Medical Association.—The Registrar reported that a conference had been arranged with a committee representing the Victorian branch of the British Medical Association. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society recommended that the pharmaceutical delegates who attended the recent conference in reference to the Venereal Diseases Act might act at the proposed conference, at which it was intended to discuss various matters affecting the interests of medical practitioners and pharmacists. The Board's representatives at the former conference were the President and the Hon. Treasurer. It was resolved that the proposal to

hold a conference be approved, and that Messrs. Towl and Bailey be appointed to represent the Board.

Poisoning Statistics.—The Registrar submitted a file of correspondence in regard to certain statistics which had been supplied relative to deaths due to poisoning in the different States. The information was not quite complete, but as far as it went it showed that the Victorian record was an exceptionally good one. It was resolved that when all the figures were available they should be tabulated and published for general information.

General Business.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement; accounts were passed for payment and the Board adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on April 4, at 10.30 a.m.

Present. — Major Cossar, and Messrs. Bailey, Francis, Gabriel, Imes, Kernot, Lee, Leete, Owen, Pickford, and Taylor.

Retirement of Office-Bearers.—On the confirmation of the minutes, the office-bearers for the past year retired by effluxion of time, and Major Cossar vacated the chair, to which the vice-president (Mr. Taylor) was voted.

Election of President.—The vice-president said that he desired to move Major Cossar's re-appointment as president. The office was an important one, and he felt that, whilst the war lasted, Major Cossar should retain the position he had so worthily held during the past two years. Mr. Owen seconded the motion, which was endorsed by other members, and carried unanimously. Major Cossar, in resuming the chair, thanked the members for re-electing him. He was proud to hold the position. At the same time, he did not wish to stand in the way of others who desired advancement. He had the welfare of the Society deeply at heart, and he was quite prepared to do his utmost to advance the interests of pharmacists, both in his official and private capacity. (Applause.)

Vice-President.—Mr. Owen moved, Mr. Lee seconded, the re-election of Mr. H. B. Taylor. The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Taylor thanked the members for again electing him. He felt the right thing had been done in re-electing Major Cossar as president. He promised that he would do all in his power to further the Society's interests during the year. (Applause.)

Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. Kernot moved the re-appointment of Mr. E. G. Owen, whose services to the Society were deserving of the warmest commendation. Mr. Bailey, in seconding the motion, referred to Mr. Owen's long and honorable connection with the Society. The president declared Mr. Owen unanimously elected. Mr. Owen expressed his thanks for the continued confidence of the Council. He was now entering upon his twentieth year as Treasurer. He had always done his best for the Society. When he joined the Council in 1895 there was a movement to build on some land at the rear. He suggested that it would be preferable to utilise the land in the front of the old building, and the result was an alteration of the original plans. The Council was then in a position to negotiate with regard to the relinquishment of the land at the rear, and to ask for something in exchange. Subsequently the Government transferred to the Society the additional block in Swanston-street. Having received this land, he waited a favourable opportunity to accumulate funds for building and it was at his instigation that the Building Fund was opened. When this fund reached some £570, it provided the nucleus for the further extensions made some two or three years ago. He trusted that before long the liability which they had contracted would be entirely wiped off. (Hear, hear.)

Honorary Librarian.—On the motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Gabriel, Mr. Fredk. Lee was unanimously re-elected Honorary Librarian.

Appointment of Committees.—The following committees were appointed:—

Education. — Messrs. Francis, Gabriel, and Leete.

Business and Financial.—Messrs. Bailey, Champion, Imes, and Pickford.

Journal.—Major Cossar and Messrs. Owen and Taylor.

A.P.F.—Messrs. Adler, Bailey, Church, Rankin, Parry, Turner, and Wilson.

Correspondence. — Captain W. D. Williams wrote acknowledging the Council's letter of sympathy.

Mr. G. H. Bartleman, forwarding two Botanical note books, which he thought might be of service. Resolved that the presentation be accepted with thanks.

Appreciation of Council's Work.—Mr. Russell Smith, Buninyong, acknowledging the valuable help the Journal was to him, and wishing the Society every success.

Mr. James Taite, Yea, stating that, in conjunction with other grateful pharmacists, he desired to express his thanks for appreciation of the successful work the Society had done in maintaining the status of pharmacists at the recent conference re the Venereal Diseases Act.

Mr. J. K. Wilson, Burwood, N.S.W., wrote that he hoped to visit Melbourne in the near future, when he would be pleased to look carefully into the constitution and method of administration of the College of Pharmacy, which he realised had been of very great benefit to pharmacy in Victoria.

A Question of Practice.—British Medical Association, bringing under notice a complaint that a suburban pharmacist had performed a minor surgical operation on the finger of a patient, who subsequently had to seek medical attention, and also stating that the chemist had given the patient a certificate regarding the course of treatment undergone. The certificate was subsequently

presented to the examining doctor, who dealt with claims under the Workers' Compensation Act. The secretary said he had brought the matter under the notice of the pharmacist referred to, who tendered an explanation of what had been done. It was resolved to discuss the matter further at the proposed conference with the B.M.A. Members of the Council expressed the opinion that the issuing of certificates by pharmacists in any circumstances was inadvisable, and that it was not part of a pharmacist's privilege to use the lancet on a poisoned finger. At the same time, the Council felt that pharmacists were entitled to treat minor cases of this nature, so long as such treatment was carried out in the open pharmacy, and not behind a closed door. So far as the individual complaint was concerned, the Council could not exercise any authority over the pharmacist referred to, as he was not a member of the Society.

Keeping in Touch with Country Members. — Mr. C. D. Atkinson, Kerang, wrote, expressing his pleasure at being visited by Mr. Lee, a member of the Council, who was recently in the district. He felt that if country members could be visited occasionally and kept in touch with the Council's work, they would entertain a much more friendly interest in the men who looked after their welfare. Mr. Lee said he felt it his duty to call on the two pharmacists when he was in Kerang. He hoped that later on the Council might see its way to arrange for meetings in country centres, and send a representative to attend them. The President, in endorsing the suggestion, said that country members were now provided with very full reports in the Journal, and that they were now in much closer touch with the Council's work.

College Blazers.—Messrs. Lincoln Stuart and Co. wrote, stating that they were now in a position to execute orders for the College blazer. It was resolved that members or students desirous of obtaining a blazer should obtain an order for same from the secretary.

Election of New Members. — The following new members were ballotted for and elected: — James F. George, Gardenvale, and Simon Friedman, North Fitzroy.

Research Laboratory and Model Pharmacy. — Mr. C. C. Wallis, Toorak, wrote, stating that he thought the time was ripe to arouse interest in the proposed research laboratory and model pharmacy at the College. He was quite prepared to contribute towards such movement, and he felt others would help in the same direction. It was resolved to place the matter on the notice paper for the next meeting.

Conference with B.M.A.—In reply to a letter suggesting that pharmacists would welcome the adoption of some official code of ethics governing the relations between medical men and pharmacists, the Council of the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association, wrote suggesting a conference between the two bodies to deal with the matter. It was resolved to accede to this suggestion, and to ask the pharmaceutical representatives who acted on the Venereal Diseases Conference, together with Dr. Sidney Plowman, to meet the medical representatives on a date to be fixed. Members were asked to furnish particulars regarding any matter they desired to bring under the notice of the conference.

Special Evening Class.—Mr. T. E. Turner, lecturer to the special evening class, attended by invitation, and gave a resume of the work the class had done up to the present. He spoke in warm appreciation of the enthusiasm and earnestness which characterised the members of the class generally. He had experienced some difficulty in regard to demonstration work in practical chemistry, and he asked if the Council could assist him in this direction. Messrs. Bailey, Lee and Pickford at once said they would be willing to attend on Saturday afternoons and give any help they could. Mr. Turner said he warmly appreciated this offer, which he felt sure would be greatly to the advantage of the class. He was carrying out the work prescribed in the syllabus, and he was hopeful that a large percentage of those attending the lectures would be successful at the examination. It was resolved to forward a suggestion to the Pharmacy Board that Mr. Turner be asked to submit a syllabus of the work undertaken, and to confer with the examiners in the setting of the papers. A further suggestion that a special practical chemistry text book should be compiled and printed met with approval. This matter was referred to the Lectorial Board to compile a text book suitable for pharmaceutical students, and the secretary was authorised to have the book printed and supplied to students at a nominal price. Major Cossar thanked Mr. Turner for his attendance, and promised that the Council would extend every assistance possible in connection with the work he had undertaken.

Wages Board Conference.—It was agreed that this conference should take place on April 18. The Secretary reported that all the delegates had now been elected. The President reported having convened a meeting of registered assistants in retail pharmacies. This meeting had been held during the previous week, and a resolution had been carried that a Registered Pharmacists' Assistants' Association be formed to look after the interests of the registered assistants.

General Business. — The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and after ordinary business had been dealt with, the Council adjourned at 1 p.m.

Empty Collapsible Tubes Wanted.

The organisers connected with the Lady Mayoress's Patriotic League are endeavouring to establish departments wherein they may convert or treat materials which are generally thrown away into marketable and money-returning products. Amongst the waste products which are turned to value are collapsible tubes. Pharmacists can help us in this matter by placing a box in their pharmacies and inviting the aid of their customers in the matter. Window cards will be supplied on application to the Hon. Sec. of the League, Town Hall, Melbourne. The money earned will pur-

chase comforts for Australian soldiers at the front. Every little helps, and any pharmacist who will undertake to do what is asked will be assisting those who are voluntarily giving up a great deal of time in patriotic work.

Herb-growing by Women.

The President (Lady Madden) and the honorary secretary (Mrs. Vial) of the rural industries committee of the Australian Women's National League, were recently deputed to wait upon the Victorian branch of the British Medical Association with reference to herb-growing by Australian women. The delegates reported having been received sympathetically and courteously, and to have obtained valuable information for future guidance.

Venereal Diseases Act.

The draft regulations under the Act are now in the hands of members of Parliament They will be gazetted in fourteen days when the Act will be fully enforced. The regulations as far as they affect pharmacists do not contain anything new. It is intended by the Health Department to ask the Federal authorities to prohibit the transmission through the post of certain proprietary venereal medicines A request to this effect was made by the consent of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Registered Assistants' Association.

A meeting of registered assistants employed in retail pharmacies was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on March 29, at 8.30 p.m. Major Cossar, who presided, said that the meeting had been convened to safeguard the interests of registered assistants, and to elect three delegates, to represent the registered assistants at the proposed conference with the master pharmacists relative to the formation of a Wages Board. After some discussion, it was resolved that an association be formed, and called the Registered Pharmacists' Assistants' Association, with an annual subscription of 2/6. Mr. A. V. Huntsman, 175 Glenferrie-road, Malvern, was elected Hon. Secretary. The following delegates were appointed to represent the registered assistants at the Wages Board conference:—Miss Ethel S. Leon, Messrs. J. A. Kay and A. V. Huntsman.

The Grocers' Privileged Competitors.

At a general meeting of the Grocers' Association of Victoria, held on March 5, the president (Major R. Olver) said:—"As a trade we have had to put up with extensive competition from other traders, who are not handicapped by the conditions which are forced upon us. We have laws which should protect us, but they have been laxly administered. Certain shopkeepers are allowed to trade as grocers." The Secretary said the recent decision of the department represented a substantial step towards the ultimate goal at which they were aiming. The 8 p.m. exemption had been given to dairy produce shops as a temporary arrangement to convenience small shops when the 6 p.m. closing came in, but it had been taken advantage of by traders to rob the grocer of much of his trade by offering facilities to the public for late trading. The system was grossly unfair in regard to hours and wages, and he felt sure that Parliament would grant the trade relief if the full facts were properly placed before it. The Council was determined to leave no stone unturned to secure that result, and would entertain no compromise or half measures. Mr. C. C. Taffs moved that the meeting expresses its hearty approval of the action taken by the G.A.V. Council to remove the unfair conditions under which outside traders are permitted to trade in groceries. Seconded by Mr. T. H. Whitworth, and carried.

Queensland.

Pharmaceutical Council.

Two vacancies have occurred on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, one caused by the death of Mr. J. W. Case, the other through resignation of Mr. A. S. Everett. They have been filled by Mr. H. E. Crease and Mr. J. A. Minnis respectively.

Health Department and Food and Drug Regulations.

It is reported that a deadlock has been reached between the Department and the Council of the Society, and that it is likely that the good offices of the Minister will have to be utilised to remove it.

Retirement of Miss Farquharson.

A valued servant of several years' standing, in the person of Miss Farquharson, has severed her connection with the office of the Society and Board. Miss Farquharson has been in indifferent health for some time, and her medical adviser has insisted on her living on higher ground for a time.

Overtime Pay.

The question of what an assistant must be paid for overtime is one that has been freely discussed by masters. Recently, it was submitted to the Director of Labour, who held that overtime pay did not depend on the wage an assistant was receiving, but on the Wages Board rate of pay the assistant is entitled to receive. If, however, an assistant is paid, say, £5 per week, and the Wages Board rate of pay for men of his class is £4, he must be paid the £5 plus overtime on the rate of £4 per week.

Saints' Days.

In former years Saint Patrick was the only deceased ecclesiastic honoured by a special holiday; on which occasions Hibernians processed and drank to the memory of his saintship. Last session of Parliament a Bill was passed, now known as the Industrial Arbitration Act, in which, on the insistence of patriotic Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Welshmen, their respective patron saints

were raised to the same eminence as Saint Patrick. On these saints' days employers are given the option of working their employees or not: but should they do so, they must pay them at the rate of time and a half. Saint Patrick's Day was duly observed by his followers, and the day was held as a close holiday. Saint David's Day, probably because the Welsh branch of the Celtic race, barring Prime Minister Hughes, are not so loud or insistent as their Irish cousins, passed without notice, excepting that employees drew time and a half pay on that day. Now St. George's Day is approaching, and the Brisbane Traders' Association has given warning that this is the last time that saints of any breed or denomination will be permitted to interfere with trade. They will observe the holiday under a strong protest, and will take the opportunity of wiping all saints off the slate, if Parliament will listen to them next session. Meanwhile, owing to the Brisbane Chemists' agreement, St. David's Day will be observed as Sundays, and any employee worked must be paid at the rate of time and a half.

Friday-night Trading.

The shopkeepers of Brisbane have abolished the Friday night trading in advance of the time stipulated for in recent legislation. In consequence the master chemists of Brisbane met, and decided that they would bring the closing hour of their shops into line with that of other nights, viz., 8 o'clock. An agreement was drawn up and signed at the meeting to that effect. On being gazetted, the agreement will have the force of an Act of Parliament. In contradistinction to previous meetings of a similar class, it passed off most harmoniously and without unnecessary loquacity.

South Australia.

Pharmacy Board of South Australia.

The usual monthly meeting of the Board was held on March 15th. The President being absent, Mr. W. H. Porter took the chair.

The Registrar submitted the Examiners' reports. Results as follows:—

Preliminary.—Passed: John Reynolds Bishop.

Intermediate.—Botany.—Passed: Rose Luber.

Inorganic Chemistry.—Passed: Robert Malcolm Tweeddale Cox, Patrick John O'Reilly.

Organic Chemistry.—Passed: Keith Kosciusko Topperwein, William Alexander Sutherland.

Practical Chemistry.—Passed: Keith Kosciusko Topperwein.

It was suggested by Canon Poole (the Preliminary examiner) that the University Junior Latin Text Book (McMillan's) for 1917 be used for the Board's Preliminary in place of Longman's. The suggestion met with the Board's approval, and it was resolved that the syllabus be altered accordingly.

Industrial Alcohol.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby contributed an article to the Adelaide *Evening Journal* of March 24 on the above subject. The writer says *inter alia*:—"Alcohol itself is a typical narcotic poison—with the typical initial stage of apparent stimulation due to the paralysis of control—but though it has often been used as an anæsthetic in days gone by, its anæsthetic and lethal doses are too near for safety, and its action is slow. Modify it slightly to ether (i.e., ethyl oxide instead of ethyl hydrate), and we have the blessed drug which made an epoch in history in the early forties of last century. Ever since the war began I have been showing our men, on the screen, a photograph of the great occasion when in Boston, U.S.A., ether was first so used. Alcohol is similarly used in making chloroform; and all three may be used together in the 'A.C.E. mixture.' Apart from this, unique and unexampled, alcohol has endless uses in pharmacy as a solvent of alkaloids, etc., and as the source of valuable drugs. Not to mention perfumes, alcohol is the source of countless dyes, as well as drugs. We are about to provide ourselves, henceforth, with the synthetic dyes which are the 'key' to our woollen industry, and of which the first was made in England. Here is another use for this invaluable substance, and one which, like nearly all, is quite independent of war, and must grow through coming years of peace.

"Directly opposite to its only chemical superior as a solvent, alcohol can support combustion. It contains much potential energy, captured by the green leaf from the sunlight, and left in it even though much escaped in carbonic acid when the carbohydrate sugar was destroyed by the yeast fungus. The energy in alcohol will accordingly yield light, or heat, or motion. On the Continent it is already in use for driving taxicabs, for heating incandescent mantles, as we use gas, and everywhere, of course, we use it in spirit lamps. In order that the ethyl alcohol shall not be drunk, we add its chemical relative, the intensely nauseous methyl alcohol, to it; hence the spirits are said to be methylated. This adulteration ruins the ethyl alcohol for all delicate chemical purposes, but it still serves to burn.

"As a solvent of fats and oils alcohol is a splendid cleanser. Hence it is valued as a soap for many purposes, not least surgical. Also, as nothing can live in it, organic matter which would otherwise be attacked by it may be preserved by its aid. In any pathological museum you will thus see livers, for instance, whose owners alcohol has killed, and whose organs it now preserves indefinitely to show the manner in which it slays. It kills you when you are alive, and preserves you when you are dead."

SALVARSAN AND NEOSALVARSAN

EFFECTIVE SUBSTITUTES.

GALYL

GALYL is tetraoxydiphosphaminodiarsenobenzene and has been discovered by Dr. Mouneyrat.
It is found in the form of a clean yellow powder, liable to change when exposed to the air.

GALYL is as effective as SALVARSAN or NEOSALVARSAN on Spirochætes and Trypanosomes and free from the neurotropic and congestive actions of these preparations.

For Intravenous Injections--

(1) DILUTE—GALYL is supplied in neutral glass ampoules containing the necessary dose of Sodium Carbonate. Sterile distilled water being only used for the dissolution.

(2) CONCENTRATED—A special outfit containing one dose GALYL, one ampoule sterilised solution, and one small filter is supplied.

DOSES : 0·20—0·25—0·30—0·35—0·40.

For *Intramuscular Injections* GALYL is supplied in oily emulsion.

DOSES : 0·20—0·30—0·40.

Ref., B.M.J.,14/3/14—12/9/14.
LANCET, 18/9/15.

HECTINE

HECTING is Sodii Benzo-sulph-p-amino-phenyl arsonas.

HECTINE consists of colourless needles, very soluble in water, containing approximately 21 per cent of arsenic.

The preparation is put up in sterile ampoules for *Intramuscular Injections*—

AMPOULES A containing 10 cg. in 1 c.c.
AMPOULES B ,, 20 cg. in 1 c.c.
PILLS ,, 10 cg.

Ref., THE LANCET, 26/6/15—"Severe cases of intractable syphillis treated satisfactorily with Hectine."

HECTARGYRE

Mercurial salt of HECTINE a combined arsenico-mercurial treatment of Syphillis, especially recommended after a course of Galyl.

The preparation is put up in sterile ampoules for *Intramuscular Injections*—

AMPOULES A containing
Hectine - 10 cg. in 1 c.c.
Hg. - 1 cg.
AMPOULES B containing
Hectine - 20 cg. in 1 c.c.
Hg. - 1½ cg.
PILLS containing
Hectine - 10 cg.
Protoiod of Hg. 1 cg.
Opium Extract 1 cg.

In Phials of 24 Pills.

Supplies may be obtained from:—

ELLIOTT BROTHERS, Sydney and Brisbane. **A. M. BICKFORD & SON, Adelaide.**
FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO., Melbourne. **FELTON, GRIMWADE & BICKFORD LTD., Fremantle.**

Complete Literature on application to the Sole Agents for the British Empire, Colonies and Dominions—

M. BRESILLON & CO., Gamage Buildings, Holborn, London, E.C.

'Phone: Holborn 1311. **Telegrams: "Ampsalvas."**

INGRAM'S

"Agrippa"

PATENT No. 17617

BAND TEAT & VALVE

BRITISH MADE BY BRITISH LABOUR.

"AGRIPPA" Band Teat
(Black or Transparent Rubber).

The Nearest Copy to the Natural Nipple.

Note the patent band around the teat that grips tightly to the neck of the bottle.

The "AGRIPPA" Brand Teat will fit any boat-shape feeding bottle & will not slip off.

The Teat and Valve can be sterilised or cleansed by simply boiling in water, and the quality of rubber will not be deteriorated thereby.

THE
PATENT BAND VALVE
is devised according to the most up-to-date theories, and affords a means of regulating to perfection the flow of the milk food.

"AGRIPPA" Band Valve
(Black or Transparent Rubber).

GOODS.	English Minimum Wholesale Prices to Chemists.	English Minimum Retail Prices to Chemists
"Agrippa" TEAT (Patent No. 17617) Black or transparent	2/6 per Doz. Nett 27/6 per Grs. Nett (for orders of 3 Doz. and over).	3½d. EACH.
"Agrippa" VALVE (Patent No. 17617) Black or transparent	2/- per Doz. Nett 22/- per Grs. Nett (for orders of 3 Doz. and over).	3d. EACH.

Obtainable from all Wholesale Houses.

Patentees and Manufacturers

Ingram's LONDON.

Mr. Chemist!

What about your Blazer?

If you do not own a Pharmaceutical Society Blazer, it's time for you to order it now, and there are solid reasons for your so doing.

In the first place it's not given to every man to wear this particular Blazer, so if only for the sake of exercising your privilege, it's worth while adding the garment in question to your wardrobe.

Then there's the significance of the thing—the wearing of the Pharmaceutical Society Blazer putting the hall-mark on your membership of the Society.

Of course, too, the Blazer has a particular value as an ordinary article of apparel in your home, at your club, in the intervals at tennis, golf, etc.

It will last for years, so the cost (Blazer, 28s. 6d., Badge, 4s. 6d.), is negligible.

DROP US A LINE TO-DAY.

And a sample of the Special Flannel provided will be sent with Self-Measurement Form—Post Free.

Lincoln, Stuart & Co. Pty. Ltd.

"SPECIALISTS IN CLUB WEAR,"

244-254 Flinders Street, Melbourne.

Western Australia.

Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia.

Annual Report for 1916.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has issued the annual report to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Triennial Election.—Messrs. Gulley, Parry, George, Sagar, Tilly, Howling, and Lorman were elected members of the Council on March 29, 1916. Mr. Sagar was, at the next meeting, elected President, Mr. Gulley Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. R. Plummer Returning Officer, and Messrs. Neale and McMullen Auditors. Fifteen meetings were held during the year, the attendance being as follows:—E. A. Sagar, 14; F. T. Lorman, 14; F. P. Gulley, 13; J. B. George, 13; A. L. Tilly, 12; H. O. Howling, 11; and E. Parry, 10.

Appointment of Examiners.—The following examiners were appointed:—Botany, Dr. P. W. Johnson; Pharmacy, Mr. O. G. Kruger; Materia Medica, Mr. M. P. Ryan; Dispensing, Mr. F. H. Neale; and Chemistry, Mr. I. H. Boas, M.Sc.

Pharmaceutical Education.—Mr. Edward Mayhew, F.L.S., Lecturer to Pharmaceutical students, submitted the following report to the Director of Technical Education on the work of the year for 1916:—"I have the honour to report that during the year 1916 the facilities for pharmaceutical education afforded to students at the Technical School in regard to Pharmacy, Materia Medica, Botany, and Chemistry, both theoretical and practical, have been well appreciated. The attendances at the classes have been good, and the results of the examinations in those subjects specially dealt with at the school leave little to be desired. During the year the number sitting for the Preliminary has been eleven, for the Intermediate eight, and for the Final eight. As predicted in the report for 1915, a great shortage in Pharmaceutical ranks is making itself felt not only in Australia, but everywhere else throughout the British Dominions. This can easily be comprehended when in our own State, small in point of population, some fifty persons intimately connected with Pharmacy have joined the ranks of the A.I.F."

The Council takes the opportunity of urging upon Master Pharmacists to offer apprentices every facility and encouragement to regularly attend the classes now provided.

Examinations.—The following results are reported:—

	Entered.	Passed.
Preliminary	11	8
Intermediate	8	2
Qualifying	8	1

The report states that some of the candidates secured partial passes.

Early Closing Act.—Mention is made that complaints regarding the non-observance of this Act are still being received, and members are urged to strictly conform with the requirements of the law in this regard.

Pharmaceutical Defence.—As is well-known, the main objects of the P.D.L. are:—To protect members and their assistants against mistakes, alleged mistakes, or blackmail through errors in dispensing or delivery of medicines; to uphold the commercial interests of pharmacists; to watch the trend of Federal legislation in regard to pharmacy specially, and in this respect much useful work has again been done during the last 12 months. Although many W.A. pharmacists have become members, it is earnestly trusted that those who up to the present have not done so will communicate with the Registrar, who at all times is prepared to give every information in regard thereto.

Health Act Amendment.—The Council regrets that it was deemed necessary by the Health Department to put this new law in motion by the wholesale prosecution of chemists, especially in view of the unfortunate means employed to gain convictions. The Council feels assured that pharmacists as a rule are desirous of conforming with the provisions of the Act, provided that the amendments conceded to pharmacists when the Bill was before the Legislature are liberally interpreted. The Council is of the opinion, bearing in mind the scattered population of the State, that some suitable provision should have been made in order to allow of first aid being rendered by chemists in these out-of-the-way localities. This would have rendered intelligible the advice given to sufferers in regard to the various phases of urethritis, which was contained in the useful little brochure issued by the Government for the information of the general public, and which read as follows:—

"Prompt and expert treatment of gonorrhœa will generally result in a complete cure, but every hour's delay may prejudice the sufferer's chance of recovery." The Council and the Registrar have interviewed the Commissioner from time to time re the whole matter, and in every case Dr. Atkinson plainly asserted that his great desire was to work amicably with the pharmacist. Appended is the last communication from this gentleman dealing with the subject:—

Department of Public Health,
Perth, 2nd February, 1917.

Sir,—With reference to the interview which members of your Council had with me a few days ago, and the request then made that a statement be issued by this department as to the position of pharmaceutical chemists under the provisions of 242a of the Health Act Amendment Act, 1915, I have to inform you:—

1. That a pharmaceutical chemist is at liberty to sell in the ordinary course of business any pharmacopœal drug, or preparation, provided that he does not recommend it, or prescribe it, to his customers for the purpose of curing or treating venereal diseases.

2. That I cannot approve of the sale by pharmacists, or other, of patent or proprietary preparations known to be or designed for the treatment of venereal disease, as any such approval could only be interpreted as countenancing breaches of that Section of the Act which re-

quires all patients to promptly place themselves under the care of a doctor.

3. That where it comes to the knowledge of the department that pharmacists are committing breaches of Section 242a, your Council will be informed in general terms, so that it may be aware of the position from time to time. No names can be mentioned, however, as another Section of the Act enjoins the observance of secrecy by all those assisting in the administration of the Act.

EVERETT ATKINSON,
Commissioner of Public Health."

Apropos of this, the following letter has also been received from the legal adviser of the Council:—

"We agree with the advice we understand you gave to Mr. Elliott to the effect that there is no objection to a chemist selling an article to a customer if specifically demanded, even although the article might be intended by the customer to be used for the purpose of curing, alleviating, or treating the disease mentioned, provided that the vendor did not prescribe such article, but merely supplied an article which had been specifically asked for by the customer.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) GAWLER, HARDWICK, & FORMAN."

Offences Against the Poisons Act.—With one exception, all legal proceedings found necessary throughout the year have been successful, the one exception being the sale of Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositus. In this case the magistrate laid down that "guilty knowledge" as to the sale of the poison must be proven. This the defendants denied, and colour was lent to their defence inasmuch as the wholesale house supplying the same gave evidence to the effect that a wrong line had been supplied to this order of the defendants (drapers). It was stated that the wholesale firm put up two distinct forms of the B.P.C. formula—one containing strychnine, to be supplied to chemists or any holder of a poisons licence; and another without the necessary strychnine, for sale to the public by other classes of vendors.

Universal Providers.—The Council exceedingly regrets that during the past year a pharmacy has been opened in connection with such an establishment in Perth, and under the personal name of its reputed owner, who is not a chemist. Seeing that such a proceeding was not contemplated at the time of the passing of the Act, although it was then considered to be guarded against, legal action was at once taken by the Council, in order to first test the position, prior to seeking, if necessary, reasonable legislative protection from the Government upon behalf of the qualified chemist in a commercial sense. Although legal opinion was in favour of the views of the Council in regard to the matter, the magistrate's decision was in favour of the providers. This being so, the Council now seeks the opinion of the Society as to the best course to pursue. Members of Parliament must be fully aware that this class of establishment, which desires to monopolise every description of trade and profession, cannot ultimately result in the wellwished-for advancement of the State—it being much more to its advantage that a large number of the population should be running their own businesses, rather than that a few should own large establishments. These universal providers are an acknowledged evil everywhere. In London and other large cities their sinister influence may not be so marked, but in a growing City like Perth nothing but a very baneful effect upon legitimate traders and owners of property can be the result in the near future, and which will also make itself felt in many other unlookedfor directions.

Military Matters.—So far as pharmacists are concerned, much has been accomplished during the last twelve months. Early in the year the Council were requested by the Director-General of Medical Services to nominate some person for the position of Senior Pharmacist in this State. In the first instance Captain Mayhew was nominated, but owing to his soon arriving at the age of retirement, he withdrew his application, and in April Mr. J. B. George was nominated for the position and duly appointed, receiving Hon. Captain's rank. Capt. George's appointment should do much to generally improve the position of the pharmacist in a military sense. At the latter part of the year Major Cossar, the Senior Pharmaceutical Officer, paid an official visit to this State, and many little difficulties have been overcome by reason of his advent. A base depot of medical stores has been inaugurated, and other official changes brought about. The Council surmise that when the 1917 military regulations are issued many items will appear in the direction of placing the military pharmacist of the Commonwealth upon a firm and satisfactory basis.

The War.—During the year £25 has been donated to the Patriotic Fund on behalf of the Society, and a £100 bond has also been taken out in the Commonwealth war loan.

Honour Board.—The late President, Mr. A. L. Tilly, has presented an Honour Board to contain the names of all Western Australian registered pharmacists, assistants, and sons of pharmacists who have proceeded to the front in the A.I.F. The Director of Technical Education has consented that the Board shall be placed in the main hall of the Technical School.

Roll of Honour.—The following registered pharmacists of W.A. have joined the A.I.F. during the year:—W. Bennett, R. L. Burlinson, M. J. Moloney, W. D. Morris, A. F. Rainsford, E. W. Richards, S. P. Whitehouse, J. C. Cornish.

Prohibited Medicines.—Some misunderstanding and annoyance was occasioned in the stoppage of the sale by the Health Department of "Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy," the main reason being that in many cases assistants were unaware of the prohibition. This, however, will be remedied in any future cases, inasmuch as the authorities have agreed to officially notify the Council, when warning circulars will be at once forwarded to all members throughout the State.

A. P. F.— It is earnestly trusted that members will lose no opportunity of drawing the

attention of their medical men to the excellence and economy of these preparations whenever an opportunity occurs.

Obituary.—During the year the death of Mr. Frank F. Freeman, which occurred in Sydney, has to be recorded, and the sincere sympathy of members generally is herewith tendered to bereaved relatives.

Pharmaceutical Register.—In accordance with the direction of clause 13, part III., of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1910, the Council have published the Pharmaceutical Register in the "Government Gazette," and a copy of same amended to date is contained herein.

E. A. SAGAR, President.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1916.

RECEIPTS.

To balance W.A. Bank, 1st January, 1915	£111	15	6
„ Poisons Licences	188	17	4
„ Subscriptions	135	19	6
„ Registration Fees	12	12	0
„ Apprentice Fees	11	11	0
„ Examination Fees and Sale of Books	67	17	3
„ Fixed Deposit Matured	100	0	0
„ Interest	43	2	9
	£671	15	4

DISBURSEMENTS.

By "Chemist and Druggist"	£29	3	7
„ Insurance (Fire)	0	5	8
„ Printing and Stationery	25	12	10
„ Postage, Exchange, Telegrams and Petties	17	5	4
„ City Council Rates	2	5	0
„ Examiners' Fees	26	5	0
„ Examination Expenses, including apparatus and drugs	3	10	2
„ Supervision Fees (Country)	5	14	0
„ Auditors' Fees	3	3	0
„ Advertising and "Government Gazette"	10	16	0
„ Students' Medals	6	0	0
„ Telephone Charges	7	14	8
„ Legal Expenses	34	17	0
„ Memorial Wreath	1	1	0
„ Pharmaceutical Conference Subscription	4	4	0
„ Salaries, including Cleaners	202	10	0
„ Travelling Expenses	12	14	7
„ Hospital Expenses, Registrar	25	0	0
„ Returning Officer	1	1	0
„ Donation Patriotic Fund	25	0	0
„ Commonwealth War Loan Bond	100	0	0
„ Bank Charges	0	5	0
„ Balance, W.A. Bank, 31st December, 1916	127	7	6
	£671	15	4

F. P. GULLY, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct,
FRED. A. McMULLEN
F. H. NEALE } Auditors.
Perth, 12th March, 1917.

Pharmaceutical Society Roll of Honor.

Unveiled by the Premier.

At the Perth Technical School, on March 28, the Premier (Mr. Frank Wilson) unveiled a roll of honour erected by the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia in recognition of some fifty members who have proceeded to the front. The board is a handsome one worked in jarrah, bearing the name of the society, and, on a scroll above the names, the words "For King and Country."

The President of the Society (Mr. E. A. Sagar), introduced the Premier, who referred to the pleasure it afforded him to perform the unveiling ceremony. He regarded it as a happy inspiration for societies and clubs to show their recognition of comrades by the erection of honour boards, which became a lasting tribute to their valour and self-sacrifice in the interests of the Empire. He felt that they could not adequately repay the enormous debt they owed those brave men. Referring to the work of the Society, Mr. Wilson said that early in August, 1914, when sending to the Governor of this State the Society's first donation towards the patriotic fund, an accompanying letter stated that the pharmacists of Western Australia were quite willing and anxious to assist the Federal and Imperial authorities in any way that lay in their power. It had to be admitted that they had nobly fulfilled that promise when it was discovered they had sent some 50 persons to the front in various capacities. At the commencement of the war, pharmacy as a branch of the military service was disregarded; in fact, it occupied the same anomalous position it did in civil life to-day. Subsequently it had been found, as was the case in regard to the National Insurance in the Homeland, that the pharmacist, as a specially trained person, was a national necessity, and a pharmaceutical branch of the Australian military service was properly organised. This, at the present time, was acknowledged to be doing good and economical service in regard to the necessities of the various Australian contingents. For over 30 years it had been the constant aim and desire of all connected with pharmacy in this State to give the public proporely qualified service, and, with this end in view, the Act of 1894 was introduced and passed, when a local status was at once instituted. In 1903, in conjunction with the Government, the first pharmacy classes were commenced at the Technical School, Perth, ensuring such a standard of education that had enabled this State to fully reciprocate with other States. The school might, therefore, he justly regarded as the Alma Mater of the profession, and it was most fitting that the honour board, presented by Mr. A. L. Tilly, the Ex-President of the Society, should find a place in the hall, where one of those who had offered his life for King and Country (Lieut. J. A. Brashaw) was once a familiar figure.

Continuing, the Premier questioned whether the people of Australia fully realised the imperative necessity of assisting with all their power to help the Empire through her present grave crisis. They heard people saying that Australia had done enough, but who were they that made this state-

ment—slackers and traitors to king and country! Could they ever have done enough when the national existence of the homeland and of our own land was at stake? Did the men whose names appeared on the honour board that evening think enough had been done? Australia should never cry enough as long as there was a man fit to fight and a shilling to spend. (Applause.)

The board at present only contains the names of those who have proceeded to the various fronts, but it is proposed that, at the conclusion of the war, all those who have joined the A.I.F., but who have been employed continuously on necessary home service, shall also be inscribed on the board.

Tasmania.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

Minutes of monthly meeting held at 82 Collins-street, Hobart, on 19th March, 1917, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. M. Rushton (President), J. T. Weaver, H. Sidwell, and W. B. Drake.

Minutes of meeting held on 15th February were confirmed.

New Member.—The President extended a welcome to Mr. W. B. Drake upon taking his seat at the Board table for the first time after his re-election. Mr. Drake suitably responded.

Examinations—Preliminary.—Registrar's letter to Miss E. R. Kidd, of 20th February, intimating that she could register on certain conditions under a modified rule, was read, and her reply, dated 21st February, was received. Action was confirmed.

Registration—H. D. Paul. — Two letters, dated 22nd February and 11th March, were received, and it was noted a Certificate of Competency and Identity had been issued to him in order to enable him to obtain registration in South Australia. Action was confirmed.

Health Act.—A letter, dated 6th inst., from the Chief Secretary, was received intimating that, in his opinion, the necessity does not, at present, arise for the Board to be consulted as to regulations. Reported a further letter had been sent to him, asking that the matter be further considered, but so far no reply had been received. A letter from the Victorian Registrar, dated 24th February, was received, together with the regulations made under the Victorian Act. A letter from the N.S. Wales Registrar, dated 5th March, was received, accompanied by a copy of the Health Act of 1908, and regulations.

Poisons Act—Circular. — Re-prints from the "Daily Post" of a review of the Poisons Act by the President were tabled. Resolved that 250 copies be sent to the Commissioner of Police, and that he be requested to have them distributed amongst traders and others concerned. *Regulations*—President reported that the Parliamentary draughtsman had requested the Board, through him, to frame the regulations for the working of the Act. Resolved that a letter be sent in reply stating that the Board, having carefully considered the Act, considers that it is so full and explicit that, unless matters that cannot at present be foreseen, arise the Board is at a loss to know why regulations are required, and that, with regard to the storing of poisons, as the Act places the matter under the direction of the Board, the Board would like to know if, in these circumstances, regulations are necessary.

Sale of Phosphorus. — Reported a permit had been obtained from the military authorities for Mr. R. F. Johnston, of Devonport, to sell phosphorus.

Papers Tabled. — Pharmaceutical lists of Queensland, and Tasmania.

Accounts were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

New Legislation.

Fungicides Act 1916.

REGULATIONS.

At the Executive Council Chamber, Melbourne, the second day of April, 1917.

Present:

His Excellency the Governor of Victoria, Sir A. J. Peacock, Mr. McLeod, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Adamson.

Under the powers in that behalf conferred by the *Fungicides Act* 1916, the Governor of the State of Victoria, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said State, doth make the following Regulations:—

1. The label to be used in connection with the sale of any fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer, or weed destroyer shall be plainly printed or written in black ink or other indelible substance. Every label to be affixed to a parcel or packet not exceeding one pound in weight shall be in size two inches long by two inches in breadth, and to parcels or packets exceeding one pound in weight it shall be in size at least four inches long by two inches in breadth.

2. The percentage of arsenic, trioxide (AS_2O_3) contained in any fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer, or weed destroyer shall be shown on the label.

3. The percentage of arsenic trioxide (AS_2O_3) contained in arsenic shall be shown on the label.

4. The percentage of arsenic pentoxide (AS_2O_5) contained in any fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer, or weed destroyer shall be shown on the label.

5. In any fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer, or weed destroyer made or prepared from lime and sulphur the percentage of sulphur rendered soluble and the amount of dilution with water required to make the spray suitable for use shall be shown on the label.

6. The percentage of each principal active ingredient contained in any vermin destroyer shall be shown on the label.

7. The percentage of nicotine contained in any preparation of tobacco shall be shown on the label.

8. In the case of potassium cyanide or sodium cyanide or mixtures of the two when used as or in the preparation of a fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer, or weed destroyer, the percentage of cyanide calculated as potassium cyanide (KCN) shall be shown on the label.

9. In the case of formaldehyde or solutions or preparations containing formaldehyde when used as or in the preparation of a fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer, or weed destroyer, the percentage of formaldehyde which is present in or may be evolved from such solution or preparation shall be shown on the label.

10. The quantity of water to be added to any arsenical preparation to make a suitable dipping fluid to be used for dipping cattle and the amount in pounds of arsenic trioxide (AS_2O_3) contained in every 400 gallons of the dipping fluid so prepared shall be shown on the label.

11. The quantity of water to be added to any preparation to make a suitable dipping fluid to be used for dipping sheep and the names and quantities in pounds of the active ingredient or ingredients contained in every 400 gallons of the dipping fluid so prepared shall be shown on the label.

12. In the case of mixtures of any proclaimed fungicides, insecticides, vermin destroyers, or weed destroyers, the proportion of such fungicides, insecticides, vermin destroyers, or weed destroyers shall be shown on the label.

13. Any purchaser of a fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer, or weed destroyer may immediately on purchase of same give written notice to the person in charge or apparently in charge of the premises of his intention to have the same analysed, and shall offer in his presence to—

(*a*) divide a sample into three approximately equal parts;

(*b*) place each such part in a separate package and seal or fasten each such package;

(*c*) place on each such package a label stating the name so far as known to him of the occupier of the premises or of the person apparently having possession, custody or control of the lot from which such sample was taken, and the date and time of taking;

(*d*) deliver one of such parts to the person in charge or apparently in charge of the premises;

(*e*) retain one of such parts for future comparison, and

(*f*) forward the other of such parts together with the prescribed fee for the analysis of same to the Chemist, Department of Agriculture, Melbourne.

When a fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer, or weed destroyer is sold in packages containing not more than two pounds avoirdupois net weight thereof, the conditions of this clause shall be deemed to have been complied with if three unopened packages of the preparation are dealt with in the manner indicated under (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), and (*f*) above as if they were the three parts into which the sample is to be divided.

The Inspector appointed under the provisions of this Act may take all measures considered necessary to enforce the requirements of the Act regarding a defective sample so submitted.

FEES.

14. The following fees are prescribed for the services referred to:—

	s.	d.
For each analysis of a vermin destroyer	10	6
For each analysis of a weed destroyer	10	6
For each constituent estimated in a fungicide or insecticide	10	6

PENALTIES.

15. Any person who shall be guilty of a breach of or who shall fail to comply with these Regulations shall be liable to a penalty for the first offence not exceeding Five pounds and for any subsequent offence not exceeding Twenty pounds.

16. The following or a form to the like effect is hereby prescribed as the form of invoice certificate to be used under the *Fungicides Act* 1916:—

FORM OF INVOICE CERTIFICATE UNDER THE "FUNGICIDES ACT 1916."

I of street in the of do hereby certify that the (*a*) this day (*b*) by me to of being a quantity of tons cwt. qrs. lbs. is known as and is marked with the figure or trade mark or sign following (that is to say):—

(*c*)

And I further certify that such (*a*) contains the following ingredient or ingredients in the following proportions:—

Dated this day of 19

Signature of Vendor.

(*a*) Here insert fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer, or weed destroyer, as the case may be; (*b*) here insert the word sold, consigned, or forwarded; (*c*) here show figure, trade mark, or sign.

And the Honorable Frederick William Hagelthorn, His Majesty's Minister of Agriculture for the State of Victoria, shall give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

F. W. MABBOTT,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FUNGICIDES, INSECTICIDES, VERMIN DESTROYERS, AND WEED DESTROYERS DECLARED.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Honorable Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Governor of the State of Victoria and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia, &c., &c., &c.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by the *Fungicides Act* 1916 (7 George V. No.

2850), I, the Governor of the State of Victoria, in the Commonwealth of Australia, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said State, do by this my Proclamation declare to be fungicides, insecticides, vermin destroyers, or weed destroyers, within the meaning and for the purposes of the *Fungicides Act* 1916, the following substances or preparations:—

(*a*) *Declared to be Fungicides*—

Ammonia Carbonate of Copper.
Bordeaux Mixture.
Bordeaux Paste.
Brunning's Fungoid Compound.
Copper Soda Mixture.
Formalin.
Formol.
Lambert's Potato Blight Preventative.
Lime.
Lime-sulphur.
Naptho-nicotyl.
Potassium Cyanide.
Sodium Cyanide.
Sulphur.
Sulphuric Acid.

(*b*) *Declared to be Insecticides*—

Aphis Spray.
Arsenate of Lead.
Arsenic.
Benzole Emulsion.
Blue Oil Emulsion.
Bordeaux Arsenate.
Copper Acetate.
Crude Petroleum.
Gilhurst Compound Soap.
Kilall.
Mystic Compounds.
Nikoteen.
Paris Green.
Red Oil.
Red Oil and Soap.
Red Oil Emulsion.
Scalecide.
Soaperine.
Sodium Arsenite.
Surpazoll.
Tobacco Dust.
Tobacco Extracts.
Tobacco Powders.
Verdigris.

(*c*) *Declared to be Vermin Destroyers*—

Arsenic Vermin Destroyer.
Barium Vermin Destroyer.
Cooper's Sheep Dip.
Malleson's Sheep Dip.
Phenyl.
Phosphorus Vermin Destroyer.
Quibell's Sheep Dip.
Standard Cattle Dip.
Stockholm Tar.
Strychnine Vermin Destroyer.
Thomas' Sheep Dip.

(*d*) *Declared to be Weed Destroyers*—

Arsenic.
Cheshire's Weed Destroyer.
Copper Sulphate.
Murchison's Weed Destroyer.
Peepi.
Salt.
Silex.
Sulphuric Acid.
Vallo.

And I further prescribe in relation to the several articles below indicated as the standard for the article in question when intended for sale, or sold either alone or in any combination intended for use as a fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer, or weed destroyer, the standard fixed by the description hereunder immediately following its name:—

Arsenate of Lead.—Lead Arsenate is any compound of Arsenic and Lead. It shall contain not less than 25 per centum of Arsenic Pentoxide (AS_2O_5) combined with Lead and not more than 1 per centum of water-soluble Arsenic compounds calculated as Arsenic Pentoxide (AS_2O_5) both calculated on the dry basis.

Arsenic shall be of one of the following standards:—

(1) Pure Arsenic shall contain not less than 98 per centum of Arsenate Trioxide (AS_2O_3).

(2) Commercial Arsenic shall contain not less than 88 per centum of Arsenic Trioxide (AS_2O_3).

(3) Impure Arsenic is Arsenic containing less than 88 per centum of Arsenic Trioxide (AS_2O_3).

Bordeaux Mixture, Bordeaux Paste, or *Bordeaux Powder* is essentially Basic Sulphate of Copper, and shall contain Basic Sulphate of Copper equivalent to not less than 50 per centum Sulphate of Copper ($CuSo_45H_2O$) calculated on a dry basis, and shall not contain an appreciable quantity of uncombined Copper Sulphate.

Copper Acetate is neutral Acetate of Copper. When used as or in the preparation of a fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer, or weed destroyer, it shall contain not less than 30 per centum of copper calculated on the dry basis.

Copper Sulphate or *Bluestone* is a compound of Copper, Sulphuric Acid, and water. When used as or in the preparation of a fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer, or weed destroyer, it shall contain not less than 98 per centum of pure Copper Sulphate ($CuSo_45H_2O$).

Crude Petroleum Emulsion or any preparation of crude petroleum shall contain at least 50 per centum of Crude Petroleum.

Lime is the product obtained by burning Calcium Carbonate. When used as or in the preparation of a fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer, or weed destroyer, it shall contain not less than 85 per centum of Calcium Oxide (CaO), and not more than 5 per centum of Calcium Carbonate ($CaCO_3$), and not more than 2 per centum of Magnesium Oxide (MgO).

Lime-Sulphur is any preparation or compound made from Lime and Sulphur. When used as or in the preparation of a fungicide, insecticide, ver-

min destroyer, or weed destroyer, it shall be wholly soluble in water.

Oil Emulsions.—Red Oil Emulsion or any preparation of Red Oil shall contain at least 50 per centum of Red Oil, and shall not contain any residual oil.

Paris Green is Aceto-Arsenate of Copper. It shall contain not less than 50 per centum of Arsenic Trioxide (AS_2O_3), and not more Arsenic in water-soluble form than is equivalent to 3½ per centum of Arsenic Trioxide (AS_2O_3).

Sodium Arsenate is any compound of Arsenic Trioxide (AS_2O_3) and Soda.

Standard Cattle Dip is any concentrated dipping fluid to which the term "Standard" is applied. It shall contain, when diluted in accordance with directions which shall be shown on the label, not less than eight pounds of Arsenic Trioxide (AS_2O_3) in solution, not less than one-half of a gallon and not more than one gallon of Stockholm Tar, not less than two pounds of Soap or its equivalent of Tallow or Saponifiable Oil, and not less than two pounds and not more than four pounds of Caustic Soda or its equivalent in Sodium Carbonate in every 400 gallons of the dipping fluid.

Sulphur is the element sulphur whether in its natural or refined state. When used as or in the preparation of a fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer, or weed destroyer, it shall be designated in accordance with its mode of production, such as "Flowers of Sulphur," "Sublimed Sulphur," "Precipitated Sulphur," "Roll Sulphur," "Natural Sulphur," &c., &c.

Tar used in the preparation of dipping fluids shall mean Stockholm tar, pine tar, or wood tar, which shall be free mineral or coal tar.

Verdigris is essentially Basic Acetate of Copper. When used as or in the preparation of a fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer, or weed destroyer, it shall contain not less than 32 per centum of copper calculated on the dry basis.

Vermin Destroyer.—Any special preparation used as a vermin destroyer shall be designated in accordance with its principal active ingredient, as for example, "phosphorus vermin destroyer," "strychnine vermin destroyer," "arsenic vermin destroyer," &c. Phosphorus vermin destroyer shall be of such a nature that when prepared for use according to the directions given by the manufacturer or vendor, and placed in close contact with dry wood, wood shavings, dry grass, or dry straw in an air oven at a temperature of 180 degrees Fahrenheit for three hours, it shall not cause the ignition of such substance on stirring.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the State of Victoria aforesaid, at Melbourne, this second day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the seventh year of the reign of His Majesty King George V.

(L.S.) A. L. STANLEY.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. HAGELTHORN,

Minister of Agriculture.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

P. A. T. A.

Annual Meeting of Victorian Association.

The P.A.T.A. of Victoria held its annual meeting at Sargeant's Cafe, Melbourne, on Wednesday, March 21, at 8.30 p.m.

Present: Mr. S. J. Fripp (President) in the chair, and Messrs. Leete, Garrick, Barker, Sayle, Poulton, White, Wood, Wasley, Cheshire, Bartleman, George, Sutcliffe, Newman, Hislop, Laurance, Reid, Jacobs, Hughes, Hadden, Butchers, and the Secretary (W. H. MacLennan).

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report and financial statement were read by the Secretary as follows:—

During the year under review this Association has succeeded in maintaining satisfactory conditions in regard to the sale of proprietary articles on the list. There has been a considerable amount of work done, not only of benefit to members of the Association, but to others who reap the advantages secured by the efforts of this body.

There are over 200 articles upon the list, many of these representing a variety of sizes and weights. Where there have been instances where retailers have sold articles on the list at less than the published prices, steps have been taken to remedy the position, and the agreed upon figures have been restored and adhered to.

In this direction lies the principal work of the Association, and your council can assert confidently that, where prices have been adjusted, the sellers themselves have welcomed the alteration. It must be noted, however, that these matters involve negotiations with others who are not members, but the powers which lie in our hands are sufficient to let those concerned realise that it is not within the rights of dealers in P.A.T.A. lines to play fast and loose with the contracts and agreements entered into.

The P.A.T.A. are governed by the prices fixed by the proprietors of each article, and in view of this fact members are recommended to give preference to those articles on the list in sales window displays.

An application has been put before this Association to list an article with a name previously registered by a German proprietary. This Association, as well as the P.A.T.A. of New South Wales, have objected on the grounds that the continuation of this brand would probably restore to its original proprietors its position after the war. This attitude has been endorsed by the Chemists Associations, but the line is being sold by the retailers, and our joint patriotic protests are consequently nullified.

It will be noted that the articles listed are increased in number and in value to the retailer, representing goods more universally sold, and, consequently, the list includes many lines which traders would otherwise feel inclined to "cut."

It is surprising how far reports as to variation of contract conditions extend. A report reaches Fitzroy of a breach on contract in Footscray. Another comes from Richmond of a break away in Prahran. Prahran reports of Melbourne, thus showing the widespread danger which exists

if no organisation existed to protect the interests of all concerned.

It is satisfactory to be able to recognise the close relationship between the Association and other bodies which watch the interests of distributors of proprietary articles.

It is particularly emphasised that reports, whether from non-members of the Association or members, will continue to receive attention, as all sellers of the articles listed are equally interested in the principle.

In conclusion, it must be borne in mind that the P.A.T.A. has no secrets. Its work is carried on openly. Its list discloses all that the Association stands for, and the prices fixed will bear investigation and criticism from any source.

There are distributors who are not members of this organisation, and, unquestionably, they derive benefits without contributing to its expenses. It behoves us, therefore, to endeavour to secure as members all those who are interested, and if you can introduce further members, the scope and purpose of the P.A.T.A. will correspondingly expand.

The financial report is attached, and, at the date of this issue, your Council are in a position to state that the financial and general position is even more satisfactory than the accompanying figures indicate.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1916.

RECEIPTS.

To Bank Balance, 1st January, 1916 ..		£2	15 1
„ Subscriptions—			
Manufacturers	£114 9 0		
Wholesalers	15 15 0		
Retailers	128 7 1		
	258	11	1
„ Goods Sold	2	7	0
„ Advertising	7	0	0
„ Exchanges	0	2	0
	£270	15	2

PAYMENTS.

By Printing and Stationery	£29	0	9
„ Postages, Exchanges, Fares, etc. ..	23	19	3
„ Cabinet	5	19	0
„ Goods Purchased	2	0	1
„ Refund Subscription	1	1	6
„ Audit Fee	2	2	0
„ Secretary's Salary, 22nd Nov., 1915, to 3rd Nov., 1916	198	10	0
„ Bank Balance, 31st December, 1916	8	2	7
	£270	15	2

Audited and found correct,
H. M. BARKER, A.I.A.V.,
Licensed Auditor.

8th February, 1917.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the Annual Report, said:—

Gentlemen,—

I propose to ask your assistance in introducing to retailers the latest machine, the best yet seen in Victoria, the 1917 model, the perfection of reaping and binding machines. At once you will wonder of what use can an agricultural implement be to a shopkeeper. It is called the P.A.T.A. Our past experience with machines of this class exposes a spasmodic action that militates against progress. Whether the machine or the driver has been at fault it is not for me to say, but what defects there were have been overcome; the machine has been brought up to date and increased in power and efficiency.

A successful trial run has been given during the last few months, and if the good results continue, retailers should subscribe to hire the machine yearly for their financial welfare.

It's like an ambulance car, now in the garage, anon wanted here, now there—ever ready, but efficient only when financially well supported, And as no one knows who may need its services next, it behoves all to subscribe.

Those who have noticed the machine in motion will have been convinced of its utility, and for the edification of those who have not I mention the following facts:—

(a) An average of ten cutting cases per month have been attended to.

(b) One hundred per cent. of these were successfully treated, if we except Clement's Tonic, about which more later.

(c) Manufacturers and agents have been persuaded to increase the profits allowed to distributors.

(d) A special and important lever of the machine which had become rusty through disuse has been oiled and cleaned and put into operation with great success. I refer to the stop list. If a distributor cuts one P.A.T.A. line the drastic and effective step of stopping his supplies of all P.A.T.A. lines is resorted to as a means of checking his practice. Six people have tested the power of this weapon greatly to their discomfiture.

(e) Our membership is 184—small still—yet larger than in 1916. Of this number 136 are retailers, 3 wholesalers, and 45 are manufacturers. Membership is increasing.

(f) Wholesalers are showing the P.A.T.A. spirit on their invoices.

(g) Our list of articles has been augmented during the past year, and manufacturers and agents are realising the importance of having their lines thereon. "Is it on the P.A.T.A.?" retailers are insistently asking when new proprietary goods are shown. If not, they waste no time on it. Thermogene and Angier's Emulsion are recent and important additions, and their appearance indicates the respect shown to the movement by big traders.

(h) In some districts the P.A.T.A. principles were not being observed. Happily the offenders in this respect have been persuaded to change their attitude.

Now our offer to accept nominations from the different associations for Council membership still holds good. There are three vacancies. It is our ambition to augment our forces by pre-

vailing upon the grocers to co-operate in this price-fixing and maintenance project. They are willing and interested, and they support the idea in a theoretical way. As a body the Merchants' Association will join when they see the movement soundly established amongst the chemists. Once the desired union is forced the annihilation of the enemy is certain.

Accordingly, each member should pledge himself to broach the subject to his neighbour and friends, point out the advantages of affiliation, and convince non-members that this guinea a year will return with huge interest through the protection of the price of, perhaps, one line alone. Without the influence of the P.A.T.A. it is safe to say that Euthymol Tooth Paste, Clement's Tonic, Scott's Emulsion, and other ready sellers would be retailed by silly traders without profit. The annual profit guaranteed to you by the P.A.T.A. on these few lines alone will more than pay the subscription fee. And is it not a pleasure to effect your sales without argument at a price which you know is a fair one and which is not allowed to be cut by your competitor down the street.

In conclusion, I ask all members to give preference to all P.A.T.A. lines and thus encourage the support of manufacturers and distributors; also to see that your staff is cautioned regarding the danger of varying the prices. Quite unwittingly, great trouble may be occasioned by carelessness in this respect.

Excellent progress has been made during the year. Members must have realised the strides the Association has made recently. All sections are now working well together, and the prospects for the coming year are good. (Applause.)

Mr. Bartleman seconded the adoption of the annual report.

SUPPLYING PRICE-LIST TO GROCERS.

Mr. H. Jacobs asked if the grocers were supplied with a P.A.T.A. list.

The Secretary stated that this had not been done. As a matter of fact, no new list had been issued since he became secretary. A new list was under consideration at the present time. He understood that it had been the practice in the past to supply all important grocers with the list.

Mr. Jacobs stated that he asked the question because grocers in his district were cutting the price of Clement's Tonic. He mentioned to one of these that he was liable to have his supplies cut off. The grocer replied that he did not know that he was doing anything illegally. If grocers were not supplied with a price list it placed them in an awkward position.

The Secretary stated that he would deal with the question of Clement's Tonic later on, when the report had been adopted.

Mr. Sayle pointed out that since the Association had been resusicated it had been decided to send a list to the grocers. The difficulty was to get a complete list of all the grocers who were in business.

The Chairman said that they were anxious to get the grocers to co-operate with them. When this was consummated there would be no difficulty in sending out a list to all grocers. He stated, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Gabriel, that the increase in membership had been fairly satisfactory, and that since the report was issued at least ten new members had been elected.

CO-OPERATION WITH GROCERS.

Mr. Laurance asked if all the monies received in subscriptions came from chemists.

The Chairman replied that this was so, as no grocers were at present members.

Mr. Bartleman asked if the Council was in negotiation with the grocers with a view of inducing that body to join in the movement.

The Secretary stated that developments in this direction were pending.

Both of these bodies had come together in connection with the fixing of maximum prices for infants' foods by the Commonwealth Government. The greatest difficulty was that there were so many lines on the P.A.T.A. list which did not concern grocers at all. There was also a possibility that the grocers might decide to found a P.A.T.A. of their own, as they were very anxious to regulate the price of a large number of groceries. He was not sure that this would not be the best method to adopt. The history of the P.A.T.A. movement, both here and in the Old Country, was that chemists were able to successfully carry on the organisation themselves. He thought the best policy was to assist the grocers in every way; but whether it was best for them to join in with the chemists or to found an association of their own he was not in a position yet to say. He did not think there was any cutting now on the part of grocers except in regard to one line.

A TYPICAL OBJECTOR TO P.A T.A.

The Secretary (Mr. MacLennan) stated that he recently visited one of the suburban districts where he called on a chemist with a view of asking him to become a member. The chemist at once referred to the cutting of Clement's Tonic, which was being sold by grocers in the district below P.A.T.A. prices. The chemist stated that, as this was going on, he was obliged to sell it at the low price also. He had bought his stock unconditionally and he was going to sell it unconditionally. He was not a member of the P.A.T.A. and held that he was not, therefore, bound by its rules.

Mr. MacLennan went on to say that he looked at this matter fairly and squarely. At the time he thought the chemist in question took up a position which was thoroughly sound. The question was how to meet it. He communicated with the proprietors of Clement's Tonic and induced them to notify all the wholesale houses that all future sales of Clement's Tonic were subject to the observance of the P.A.T.A. rates. That, however, did not go quite far enough, because, whilst the wholesalers might buy on these conditions, it did not control the sale of the article when it went to the retailers. The next move, therefore, was to arrange with the various wholesale chemists and grocers only to sell the article to retailers conditionally on the fixed price being adhered to. The wholesalers were called upon to

insert the following notification on all invoices of Clement's Tonic:—

NOTICE.

"Portion of the consideration for the sale of Clement's Tonic is an undertaking on the purchaser's part not to retail same at less than 2/6 and 4/3 for the small and large sizes respectively. Acceptance of these goods will be deemed an acceptance of these conditions."

It was also agreed to print the following notice at the bottom of every invoice:—

"All articles in this invoice which are listed by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Victoria are sold subject to the conditions fixed by that Association. Lists on application. Acceptance of these goods will be deemed acceptance of these conditions."

The result of the completion of these arrangements was that all parties interested in the sale of Clement's Tonic were now bound by a legally enforceable contract to adhere to the retail prices fixed by the manufacturers. (Applause.)

SOLVING THE CUTTING PROBLEM.

Mr. MacLennan said that his attention had been drawn to a case in which the price of Hypol had been cut. With the assistance of the proprietors of this line he was able to adjust the matter satisfactorily. There was now practically no cutting of Hypol prices. In regard to Clement's Tonic, the position briefly was that three months ago at least 75 per cent. of the distributors of this article were selling it at less than the fixed price. He undertook to say that at the present time, out of 100 sellers of this line less than 20 per cent. were selling it under the P.A.T.A. rate, and he felt perfectly satisfied that before long this 20 per cent. would be reduced to the vanishing point. The method he had outlined was the only successful way in which success could be achieved. They must go right to the fountain head and thus secure adhesion to P.A.T.A. principles. There were, of course, still stocks which had been bought unconditionally; but when these were absorbed he thought he could promise that, as far as Clement's Tonic was concerned, the price would be well under control. The chemist he referred to at the beginning of his remarks was Mr. W. B. Reid, of Moonee Ponds, who was present at the meeting, and who would no doubt be able to tell those present the remainder of the story.

A CONVERT TO P.A.T.A.

Mr. Reid said that when Mr. MacLennan saw him Clement's Tonic was being sold in the district at 2/1 and 3/0. He explained to Mr. MacLennan that, having bought his stock unconditionally, he intended to go on selling at the price mentioned so long as other traders in the district adopted the same practice. Mr. MacLennan said that he would carefully consider the matter, and see what could be done. The next thing he observed was the notice on the invoices which had been referred to previously. He then felt that he was under a moral obligation to do his part. He decided to bring the matter before the local association, of which he was president. After discussing the question fully, it was unanimously agreed by all the members that they would stricty adhere to the listed selling price. (Hear, hear.) Personally, he could say that the increased rates did not make any difference in the sale of the line. One or two people had said to him when buying Clement's Tonic, "It's up. I suppose it's due to the war." To others to whom he mentioned the increase, he explained that the line was now on the P.A.T.A. list and could not be sold below the fixed price. He was quite satisfied with the action taken, and he decided to become a member. (Applause.)

EXTENDING THE MOVEMENT.

Mr. Bartleman said that he was very pleased with what Mr. MacLennan had told them. The stronger the P.A.T.A. movement could be made the better. If the associated grocers, the associated stationers and the chemists all had strong P.A.T.A. movements in existence, it would mean that they would possess a greater influence to combat any possibility of retrospective legislation. Mr. MacLennan then explained to the meeting the methods which had been adopted in a number of country districts in dealing with cutting cases. He thought he could say that in every instance the results had been satisfactory. He also outlined the difficulties which had been experienced in connection with a certain firm in Smith Street, Collingwood, which was selling Euthymol tooth paste at 10½d. He was deeply indebted to the various manufacturers for the firm stand they had taken in seeing that the P.A.T.A. principle was closely adhered to, and he had no doubt that as the work progressed the cutting cases would become fewer and fewer.

Mr. Garrick said that as far as he was concerned he had not had a single complaint with regard to Euthymol tooth paste. One shilling was now the standard price, and no one objected to paying it.

P.A.T.A. MARK SUGGESTED.

Mr. Gabriel said that it had been suggested that it might be a good idea to have a distinctive P.A.T.A. mark stamped on the cartons of the proprietaries included in the list. Some thought that it would not be good policy to adopt this, but others thought it would be a good advertisement for the Association. He merely mentioned the matter in order that those present might have an opportunity of giving the Council the benefit of their ideas on the subject.

The motion for the adoption of the annual report was then carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

On the question of the re-election of the office-bearers for the ensuing year some discussion took place as to whether it would not be advisable to hold Council meetings in the evening instead of during the day. Various speakers pointed out the difficulty of pharmacists attending meetings during the day. It was thought that this was the sole reason why the vacancies on the Council

had not all been filled up. A suggestion was made that the meetings should alternate—one to be held during the day time and the next one in the evening. Members of the Council, however, opposed this as they thought it would not make for continuity of the work.

Mr. R. E. Wood, of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., pointed out the desirability of full attendances on all occasions. It would be a serious matter if certain members were present at one meeting and not at the next. So far as he was concerned he would be glad to attend the meetings of the Council at any time. He did not think that alternating the times of meeting would work out satisfactorily.

After some further discussion it was resolved to leave the matter in the hands of the new Council.

On the motion of Mr. Bartleman, seconded by Mr. White, the retiring members of the Council were re-elected as follows:—

Wholesalers.—Messrs. S. J. Fripp (Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt & Co.), H. G. McRoberts (Messrs. Duerdin & Sainsbury), and R. E. Wood (Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co.).

Manufacturers.—Messrs. Drake (Greatheads Pty. Ltd.), Lomax (Messrs. Fredk. Stearns Pty. Ltd.), and Osborne (Neurogen Pty. Ltd.).

Retailers.—Messrs. Cheshire, Gabriel, Newman and Sayle.

The Chairman, in declaring the meeting closed, said he desired to express his appreciation of the diligence shown by all members of the Council during the past year. He also referred to the tact and ability of their new Secretary, Mr. MacLennan. He looked forward to a very successful year now that they had broken the backbone of the opposition. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MacLennan thanked the President for his kind remarks. He was very pleased to see Mr. Reid, of Moonee Ponds, and Mr. Laurance, of Brunswick, present at the meeting. Both of these members at first refused to join the P.A.T.A. for various reasons, but having been convinced of its practical utility they had now thrown in their lot with it. So far as he was concerned, he welcomed criticism, because he felt sure that the P.A.T.A. was founded on correct principles. If their methods could not stand the light of day; if they were not honourable and aboveboard, the sooner the Association dissolved the better. The P.A.T.A. had nothing to be afraid of and nothing to be ashamed of. It simply stood for an honest profit and an honest method of getting that profit. It was co-operation applied to all persons handling proprietary lines. Pharmacists could not afford to stand aloof from it. They must pull together and endeavour to get into line with their neighbours on the questions of fixed prices and working profits. He thanked the meeting for so kindly receiving the President's referencce to himself. (Applause.)

After the termination of the meeting the President invited those present to partake of light refreshments.

P. D. L.

Meeting of New South Wales Board.

The New South Wales Board held a meeting at their registered rooms on the 14th March, when there were present Mr. H. D. B. Cox (Chairman), Messrs. J. H. Constable, D. J. Williams, and E. Faris-Ings.

Mr. H. D. B. Cox was re-elected Chairman for the ensuing year, and Mr. D. J. Williams, Vice-Chairman for a similar term. Mr. H. D. B. Cox was also re-elected Treasurer.

A letter from W. S. Park, Junr., was received and referred to the company's solicitors. A reference to this matter is made in another part of the *Journal*.

A letter was also received from Mr. A. Sanderson Edmunds, referring to tincture of iodine, under the New South Wales Pure Foods Act. After discussing the matter, it was decided to await further developments from Mr. Edmunds before taking further action.

On the motion of Mr. E. Faris-Ings, seconded by Mr. J. H. Constable, the action of the Treasurer and Secretary in investing £100 in the War Loan was endorsed and mutual congratulations were exchanged on the continued prosperity of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited, which rendered this patriotic investment possible.

The following members were duly registered under the articles of Association:—E. Franca, A. Rodgers, S. E. Bradford, W. H. Rushton, P. J. Moodie, H. C. F. Glover, J. Taylor, T. W. Tyerman, F. Mooy, L. V. Solomon, G. L. Duncan, G. Campbell, N. Edwards, J. G. Tingle, L. W. Fallhausen, S. H. Rodgers, A. A. Kiernan, J. O. Matthews, Junr., R. L. Glazier, J. J. Geary, F. J. C. Whittle, V. A. Lane, G. L. Urquhart, J. A. Moxander, T. E. Pidcock, A. E Brand, W. J. Somerville.

T. W. NDERSON, Secretary.

Legal.

Illegal Sale of Sheep Dip.

Exemplary Fines.

In the District Court, Melbourne, on April 2, before Messrs. Geo. Jones and Edwards, J's.P., Messrs. James McEwan and Co., and McLean Bros. and Rigg, Pty., Ltd., hardware merchants, Elizabeth-street, City, were charged at the instance of Mr. Charles L. Butchers, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, with (a) having on 23rd February sold a poison being a liquid preparation of carbolic acid, or its homologues, known as sheep-dip, containing more than 3 per centum of these substances, the bottle immediately containing the same not bearing thereon the word "poison" printed conspicuously; and (b) having sold poison being a liquid preparation of carbolic acid, or its homologues, known as sheep-dip, containing more than 3 per centum of these substances.

In each case defendants pleaded guilty.

For the prosecution, Mr. W. E. Pearcey said that under section 4 of the Poisons Act only qualified persons were entitled to sell poison, and under section 7 all bottles, etc., containing poison must be properly labelled "poison," with the name and address of the seller, for the protection of the public. He pointed out the danger of placing poison in a medicine bottle, as was done by the defendants. Pharmaceutical chemists, and other qualified persons, always put poison into special bottles, which were ribbed and coloured, and had the words "Not to be taken" blown into the glass. A label with the name and address of the seller and the word "Poison" was also affixed. The Poisons Act was passed in 1876, and since then cases of carbolic poisoning had frequently occurred. The sale of carbolic acid by unqualified persons was a dangerous practice. In the present case the sheep-dip looked like cough mixture, and might have been taken in mistake by a careless person. There was nothing on the bottle except the name and address of the firm and the directions for use. One mouthful given to a child would prove fatal, and one wine glass full would probably kill an adult. Mr. Pearcey stated that the Pharmacy Board had for many years experienced difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the Act, and he asked the Bench to inflict a heavier penalty than had been the case in the past.

Roy Ivy, law clerk in the employ of Mr. Pearcey, said that on 5th March he called at defendants' premises and asked for a bottle of sheep-dip. He paid 9d., and received a receipt for the amount. He then took the bottle to the Government Analyst, who reported that the substance contained 14.45 per cent. of phenolic compounds.

Herbert Clayton, an assistant employed by the Pharmacy Board, also gave evidence as to the purchase of a bottle of sheep-dip from defendants. This he marked "H.C., 23/2/17." He paid 9d. for the sheep-dip.

Charles Leslie Butchers, registrar of the Pharmacy Board, said that the bottle marked "H.C., 23/2/17," contained a fluid equal to 14.76 per cent. of phenolic compounds. Phenyle and phenolic compounds, he said, were homologues of carbolic acid. The sheep-dip produced was a dangerous corrosive poison belonging to the coal tar group. In his opinion a mouthful would be fatal to a child, and half a tumbler or a small wine glass full would kill an adult. In reply to a query by the Chairman that phenyle was being sold as a disinfectant for the convenience of the public, Mr. Butchers said that if it contained 3 per cent. of phenolic compounds it could be sold by anyone provided it was placed in a special bottle and labelled in accordance with the Act. The Board looked upon the present offence as a serious one, as the sheep-dip was put up in an ordinary medicine bottle.

The Chairman asked whether it was not necessary to have the Government Analyst present.

Mr. Pearcey said that the Act provided for a certificate of analysis. This was sufficient without the attendance of the Analyst himself.

Mr. Thomas Luxton, managing-director of Messrs. Jas. McEwan and Co. and McLean Bros. and Rigg, Pty., Ltd., pleaded ignorance on the part of the departmental manager in respect of the provisions of the Poisons Act, 1915, under which the charges were laid. He expressed regret that his firm had acted in contravention to the Act, and promised that every safeguard would be taken in future. As a matter of fact the sheep-dip was sold in large drums. It was manufactured by Quibell and Co. Some months ago "Vesta" in the *Argus* recommended it as a hairwash. The departmental managers then conceived the idea of putting it up in bottles for retail sale.

The Chairman asked Mr. Pearcey if the defendants were allowed to sell wholesale quantities under certain conditions. Mr. Pearcey said they were.

The Chairman said he thought that it was careless for the company to send out a dangerous poison in this way.

Mr. Luxton said that a warning would have had the same effect as a summons.

Mr. Pearcey: That was always the excuse.

The Chairman said that he could readily see that the Board could not be expected to warn firms instead of prosecuting them. If it favoured one firm more than another it would give cause for complaint.

In the first case, a fine of £2 was inflicted, with £1/16/6 costs; and in the second case a fine of £5 was imposed, with costs amounting to £1/16/6.

Challenged Bill of Exchange.

The Lakko Proprietary Ltd., Melbourne, recently accepted a bill of exchange drawn by the Neyamayei Insecticide Producing Co., of Japan, for £270, in payment for goods supplied. The bill was paid by the London Bank on presentation. The Lakko Co. claimed that the bank had paid the bill without authority, and in disregard of instructions. Judge Moule, before whom the case was heard, on April 3, decided in favour of the defendant bank. He said that the plaintiff company had suffered no damage, and sustained no loss. It had not paid for the goods in any other way, and if its assertions were correct, from a legal point of view, the position would be that the Lakko Co. was to get all the proceeds from the sale of the goods, whilst the bank would have to pay for them. He therefore held that the bank was correct in honouring the draft, and entered judgment accordingly, with costs, against the plaintiff company.

Poisons Act Prosecutions in New South Wales.

At the Kurri Kurri police court, on March 22, before Mr. C. Fincham, P.M., William Butler, storekeeper, of Weston, pleaded guilty to selling a preparation known as a Colic and Diarrhoea Cure, and also a preparation called Blair's Aseptol, he not being licensed to sell poisons. Isabella Russell, also of Weston, pleaded guilty to selling Xerxol, and J. T. Richards, of Kurri, to selling phenol. Mr. Hayes, of the Crown Law Office, prosecuted for the Crown, and the cases were proved by Inspector Miller. In each case the defendant was fined 5/-, with 30/- costs.

Correspondence.

Letters submitted for publication must be addressed to the Editor, and should reach the Office not later than the 16th of the month. They should be written clearly and concisely, on one side of the paper only, and must be authenticated in each case by the name and address of the writer. The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

To the Editor, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Discounts to Dispensaries.

Sir,—I notice that the Victorian P.D.L. has decided to protest against special discount being offered to dispensaries by wholesalers. It might interest those who are moving in the matter to know that in Queensland all the wholesale houses recently agreed to discontinue the contract system for hospitals and dispensaries, and to place all buyers on the same level. This action on the part of the wholesale drug houses is greatly appreciated by retailers. I have no doubt that the wholesale houses in the other States will realise the fairness of the retailers' contention, if the matter is brought before them in a friendly way.—Yours, etc.

SEPTOL.

To the Editor, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Suggestions for Model Pharmacy.

Sir,—In connection with the proposal to have a model pharmacy at the Pharmacy College, would it not be advisable to have competitive designs for a model dispensary? I think that such a competition would stimulate interest in the idea, and if the best suggestions were afterwards published in the *Journal*, they would prove very instructive; and I am sure your readers would assimilate many improvements that would tend to elevate the standard of the present-day dispensary.

It would also give the committee entrusted with the proposal many useful suggestions, and perhaps a blend of the best ideas could form the dispensary in the model pharmacy.

The same course could be adopted in dealing with the front shop and office system. — Yours, etc.,

PAST STUDENT.

To the Editor, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Permanganate of Potash Synonym.

Sir,—As you are doubtless aware, when a layman requires permanganate of potash, he generally comes to a pharmacist and asks for "Condy's Crystals," the former name being too long and difficult to pronounce. This causes confusion between the chemist and the customer, as the permanganate and the "Condy's Crystals" are two different things.

I have therefore inaugurated a movement in my district for the permanganate of potash to be called "Blue Crystals," with a great measure of success.

This will most probably lead to other pharmacists receiving requests for "Blue Crystals," and I would like them to understand that permanganate of potash is meant in such a case. This is my reason for trespassing on your valuable space.—Yours, etc.,

Z. MARKOV.

Carlton, 23rd March, 1917.

To The Editor, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

College Sports Coat.

Sir,—The decision of the Pharmaceutical Society to adopt an official sports coat is a good one. I hope every member will obtain a blazer and wear it on all suitable occasions. I was recently struck by the untidy appearance of some of our girl dispensers. In one pharmacy I went into the lady assistant was attired in an unattractive loose brown wrapper. The impression thus conveyed to me was unpleasant. It was both unprofessional and unbecoming to the wearer. I would like to see every lady student and dispenser adopt the college blazer as the recognised form of dress. A white blouse, navy blue skirt and sports coat—what could be neater, more attractive and more likely to keep up our status? Let us endeavour to distinguish ourselves from the ordinary shop assistant. We are entitled to some distinction, and I hope we have sufficient pride in our calling to live and act up to it as we should.—Yours, etc.,

LADY CHEMIST.

To the Editor, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Medical Men and Proprietaries.

Sir,—I noticed in the official report of the Venereal Diseases Conference, published in your February issue, that the medical delegates appeared to be somewhat surprised at the assertion made that a large proportion of proprietary medicines used were prescribed by doctors themselves. I can thoroughly endorse this statement. As a matter of fact, the following is a typical instance of the class of prescription which is frequently presented to me to be dispensed:—

℞ Palatinoid Vegetable Laxative (O.S. & C.)
Mitte xxiv.
i. nocle maneque sumend si opus sit.

℞ Glyco. Thymoline ℥ ij.
Uhnd ut dictu.
Glass nasal douche for Glyco. Thymoline.

℞ Elixir Glycerophosphalis (P.D. & Co.) ℥ iv.
℥ i. 4 in die ex aquæ.

The above prescription was written by a Collins Street doctor, and is characteristic of much of the prescribing which emanates from that particular quarter. I do not desire to comment upon it in any way as, of course, it is quite within the doctor's province to order anything which he thinks will benefit his patient, but I simply forward the prescription to you as an additional proof (if such were required) that the statements made by the pharmaceutical delegates at the conference were not overdrawn.—Yours, etc.,

PHARMAKOS.

Early Closing.

Western Australian Assistants Favour 6 p.m.

A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Assistants' Association of Western Australia was held at the Perth Technical School on February 21st.

Present: Mr. E. Hipkin (in the chair), Messrs. Dunbar, Coates, Green, Davies, Rowe, Shineberg, Doepel and Longbottom.

The chairman explained that the meeting had been called to ascertain the feeling of assistants in regard to closing chemists' shops at 6 p.m. After discussion the following resolution, moved by Mr. Dunbar and seconded by Mr. Davies, was carried:—

"That this Association supports the introduction of 6 o'clock closing in pharmacies in this State, and heartily endorses any movement in this direction."

The meeting drew up a memorial to be forwarded to the Master Chemists' Association, pointing out that as the majority of the members hoped to become master pharmacists in the near future, those present considered the time opportune to express their views in regard to 6 o'clock closing. The memorial set out the following reasons in support of the reform advocated:—

1. It will give students of pharmacy more time for study to enable them to qualify.
2. It will allow pharmacists and assistants the necessary time off for recreation purposes, which is denied them to a great extent under present conditions.
3. A greater inducement will then be offered to intending students to take up the study of the profession.
4. After qualification it will enable the pharmacist, if he so desires, to pursue his studies further, and thus raise the standard of pharmacists generally.
5. Pharmacists will then be enabled to take part in social and political affairs, which is almost impossible at present.
6. In view of the proposed establishment of an "All Night" Dispensary, we do not consider that the public, the master pharmacists, or the medical profession will be inconvenienced in any way, inasmuch as urgent prescriptions may be dispensed at any pharmacy at any hour.

The memorial was signed by thirty assistants, and the meeting was adjourned to await further developments.

Perth Pharmacists Approve of Earlier Closing.

The Perth & Suburban Chemists' Association recently issued a circular to all pharmacists throughout the State, convening a general meeting in order to discuss the pros and cons of 6 o'clock closing of pharmacies, and the establishment of an all-night dispensary. The conveners suggested that the proposed amendment to the Early Closing Act should only apply at first to the metropolitan area, and that pharmacists in outlying districts should have it applied when a majority in such districts desired it. It was stated that the subject had been discussed several times previously at various meetings, but it was now thought advisable to call a special meeting of those concerned, with a view of some concerted action being taken in the matter.

The meeting was held at Perth on March 14. The President of the Association (Mr. Howling) presided. The following members of the Pharmaceutical Council were present:—The President (Mr. E. A. Sagar), Messrs Gulley (Treasurer), Howling, Parry, Lorman and Captain George, as well as a representative number of retail pharmacists. In opening the discussion, the following reasons were given by the speakers in favour of 6 o'clock closing:—

1. That it is necessary, in the matter of health, that the pharmacist should have leisure during daylight hours.
2. That it is not necessary for a pharmacist to wait about on the off chance of being wanted when the regular business hours of the commercial world have ended for the day.
3. In the event of a pharmacist not being in his accustomed place due to earlier closing, it is quite possible that in the event of an urgent call some one else might be found.
4. That in the past it has been shown that the public can shop earlier when they have been forced to do so.
5. That the pharmacist should take his place among his fellow townsfolk, and work with them for the common good.
6. That by closing earlier the pharmacists' status will be raised.

The President was kept very busy during the evening receiving various notices of motion and amendments. The final result was that a resolution was carried that the B.M.A. be approached, and an effort be made to gain their help to bring about earlier closing. It was also decided to interview the Chief Inspector of the Early Closing Act, and see if the present law (8 o'clock) could be more rigidly enforced in future. It was made very clear at the meeting that there were several chemists who did not observe the 8 o'clock closing law, and that these offenders were in the habit of waiting in their pharmacies with the lights turned on full, while others kept their doors ajar after hours. The reason given for the latter practice was that the gentleman inside must have fresh air. The majority of those present expressed strong approval of earlier closing, provided the help of the B.M.A. was assured.

Wages Boards.

Arbitration Award in Christchurch.

Minimum Wages.

Qualified Assistants	85/- per week
Unqualified Assistants	63/- „ „
Relievers and Casuals	10/- per day.

Definitions.

Qualified assistant means a registered chemist. Unqualified means one who has served an apprenticeship. Casual means an assistant engaged for less than 30 days.

Apprentices.

Term, four years, and a probationary period of six months. Wages—First year, 10/- a week, with increase of 5/- per week each year until fifth year. Additional increase of 2/6 on passing Section B (Intermediate) Examination. One apprentice to each pharmacy, and one to every two assistants..

Improvers.

Term, four years. Wages, 40/- a week.

Females.

First year, 10/-; second year, 15/-; third year, 20/-; fourth year, 25/-; fifth year, 35/-; thereafter, 40/-.

Holidays.

Two weeks annually on full pay. Good Friday and Christmas Day, double pay; other holidays, time and a half. Saturday afternoon and Sundays, time and a half. One half-holiday to be allowed each week.

Auckland Assistants' Claims.

The employees of the Auckland chemists and druggists recently formed themselves into a trade union, and a few weeks ago, for the first time, they submitted to a conciliation council the question of fixing their terms and the conditions of employment. The conciliation commissioner, Mr. T. Harle Giles, presided over the council, and the representatives of the parties were:—Union: Messrs. Eric Corbett, Eugene R. Dervan, and J. H. Mortensen. Employers: Messrs. W. H. Woollams, H. T. King, and T. W. Irwin. Mr. C. B. King appeared as advocate for the employers.

The demand of the union was for a week of 48 hours, business hours to be from 8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. on four days of the week, 8.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. on one day, and 8.30 a.m. to noon on Saturday. Wages: Managers, enrolled as such under the Pharmacy Act, £6/10/- per week; registered assistants, from £5/10/- in the third year after apprenticeship, to £4 in the first year; unregistered assistants, 10/- per week less; apprentices, from £1/10/- per week in the fourth year, downward. The holidays to be New Year's Day, and the following day, Anniversary Day, Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, the Sovereign's Birthday, Labour Day, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day; also 14 working days' holiday per year to each worker.

The employers' counter-proposal was for a week of 52 hours, and for rates of wages ranging from £3/10/- per week for managers, £3 for registered assistants, £2 5s. for unregistered assistants, down to 7/6 for first-year apprentices. Their holiday scale omitted the day after New Year's Day, and Easter Saturday. They proposed that female assistants should be employable at 30/- per week after the sixth year, 25/- during the sixth year, and a descending scale down to 7/6 per week in the first year.

The disputed points were discussed in committee at some length, in the effort to arrive at a settlement, but no compromise was reached. Consequently, the questions left open will pass on to the Arbitration Court for consideration.

Hospital Attendants' Board.

The formation of a wages board for hospital attendants was approved by the State Parliament last session. The Minister of Labor is now forming the board, and has received nominations of three representatives of the public hospitals. Sir Alexander Peacock considers that the private hospitals should be represented by one member, and is inviting nominations from them. The board will consist of three representatives from employers and three from employes.

Wages Board Approved of at Joint Conference of Master Pharmacists and Assistants.

A conference between Master Pharmacists and Assistants was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on April 18, at 8.30 p.m., to discuss matters relative to the proposed Wages Board.

The following were present:—

Master Pharmacists — Messrs. Buckhurst, Cossar, Garrick, Gulliver, Hughes, Keays, Lee, Pickford and Rankin.

Assistants—Miss Leon and Messrs Huntsman and Kay (Registered Pharmacists' Assistants' Association), Mr. Haldane (Hospital Dispensaries), Messrs. Andrews and Howitt (U.F.S. Dispensaries) and Messrs. Donlon, Kenny and Laurie (Victorian Association of Chemists' Assistants)

Major. Cossar was voted to the chair, and Mr. C. L. Butchers acted as Secretary.

Mr. J. C. Pickford outlined the position in its relation to the Master Pharmacists, and Mr. A. Andrews voiced the opinion of the Assistants in regard to the establishment of a Board.

After discussion it was unanimously resolved that a Wages Board be applied for and that a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Minister of Labour and ask him to take the necessary steps to have the Board constituted.

A resolution was carried expressing the opinion that the Board should consist of registered pharmaceutical chemists—three to represent the employers, and three the assistants.

It was then decided to elect three representatives from each side to take such further action as might be thought necessary. The assistants then retired in order to elect their representatives. In the meantime the employers unanimously elected Major Cossar and Messrs. Buckhurst and Pickford to represent their interests. The assistants then returned to the meeting and announced that Messrs. Andrews, Haldane and

Kay had been unanimously elected to represent them.

It was resolved that the Secretary make the necessary arrangements regarding the deputation and the meeting adjourned after passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Pharmaceutical Society for the use of its room.

Personal & Business.

Properly authenticated paragraphs, preferably sent by the persons interested, are inserted under this heading

New South Wales.

Mr. W. G. Fegent, of Kensington, Sydney, has purchased the business of Carrolls Limited, of Manly.

Mr. Glover, pharmacist, of Wellington, has been on a visit to Sydney, combining business with pleasure.

Mr. Clement Gray, formerly Captain Gray in the A.A.M.C., has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. Fogarty, of Crow's Nest, North Sydney.

Mr. Eric Elliott, manager of Elliott Brothers Limited, Brisbane, has been in Sydney for several days during the past month on business connected with the Company.

Mr. B. N. Sabiel, pharmacist, Hunter Street, Sydney, has been on a trip to New Zealand in connection with his process for the manufacture of diamonds. He reports a successful trip.

Dr. Cecil Purser, who has been elected Vice-Chancellor of the Sydney University, is one of Sydney's most popular medical men. He is the son and grandson of old Parramatta people, who are well known for their interest in all benevolent movements in the Parramatta district.

Mr. F. H. Molesworth, F.C.S., F.G.S., was elected President of the Health Society of N.S.W., on April 2nd, in succession to Dr. A. W. Ramsay Sharpe. Mr. Molesworth is an analyst and assayer by profession, and has frequently lectured on scientific subjects before the Health Society. He also is treasurer to the N.S.W. Temperance Alliance.

Dr. Henry George Chapman, who has recently been elected President of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, occupies the position of Assistant Professor of Physiology at the Sydney University, and is Honorary Pathological Chemist to the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital. He is an Englishman by birth, but was educated in Melbourne where he took his B.Sc. and M.D. degrees. He was McBain Scholar of Melbourne University in 1901, and demonstrator of Pathology at Melbourne in 1902; the following year he was appointed demonstrator and lecturer in Physiology at the Sydney University, which position he occupied up to 1912. Dr. Chapman has devoted special attention to the medicinal properties of Australian plants, and has done much to stimulate research work among Sydney students.

Mr. John Clifford Firth, second son of Mr. F. W. Firth, of Elliott Bros., Ltd., has obtained an exhibition, and has entered the School of Science at Sydney University, with a view of proceeding to the degree of D.Sc. He is a native of Sydney, was educated at Bondi Public School and Sydney High School, and in December last took his leaving certificate and obtained the exhibition entitling him to a university course. He is seventeen years of age. Mr. Firth is to be congratulated on the success of his son, whose career will be watched with interest by numerous friends.

Mr. J. K. Wilson, one of the newly-elected members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, served the first part of his apprenticeship with Mr. J. Dudgeon, Oxford Street, Sydney. He was subsequently transferred to Mr. W. V. Bond, Erskine Street, Sydney. After passing his final examination, he became registered in New South Wales in March, 1910. He then went to Queensland and was associated with Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., as their travelling representative for a time. Returning to New South Wales, he commenced business at Burwood, where he is at present located. Mr. Wilson is an enthusiast. He is

out to do his best for pharmacy. He has been closely identified with the Western Suburbs Association, is a member of the Council of the P.A.T.A., and hon. treasurer of the Master Pharmacists' Association. As the representative of the younger generation of pharmacists, his future pharmaceutical career will be watched with considerable interest.

Victoria.

Mr. W. L. Treen has gone to the Geelong Dispensary.

Mr. F. W. Good is assisting Mr. A. B. Jefferson, Deniliquin.

Mr. E. T. P. Davies has been relieving Mr S. M. Dalton, Morwell.

Mr. A. L. McNeel has been assisting Mr. H W. Clarkson, Brunswick.

Mr. J. M. Harkness is at present with Mr. J W. Florance, Camperdown.

Mr. R. J. Roche's business at Brunswick-street, Fitzroy, has been closed.

Mr. W. L. Potter has accepted a position at the U.F.S. Dispensary, Melbourne.

Mr. S. H. Harris has accepted a position with Messrs. Lewis and Co., Brighton.

Mr. E. W. Poynter has been relieving at Messrs. Black and Son's, East Melbourne.

Mr. R. S. Younger has just completed an engagement with Mr. J. F. Ogle, Maryborough.

Mr. E. G. Wheen, a recent arrival from Sydney, is at present with Mr. F. Uren, Hamilton.

Mr. C. D. Atkinson, of Kerang, was married on Easter Monday. Mr. W. J. Owen is acting as locum.

Mr. F. G. Chamberlain, after relieving with Mr. C. H. Flack, Oakleigh, has gone to Mr. J. H. Goode's, Moonee Ponds.

Mr. D. Shaw, who has just returned from a visit to Sydney, is in charge of the late Mr. Lindsey Knight's business, Brighton.

Mr. Jas. Hetherington is acting as locum for Mr. W. H. Andrew, Healesville. Mr. Andrew has gone to Sydney on a holiday visit.

Mr. Geo. H. Cooke has accepted a position as manager of Messrs. J. S. Black & Son's pharmacy, Powlett Street, East Melbourne.

Dr. John E. Gutheil died at Ballarat on April 17. For several years he lectured to pharmacy students at the Ballarat School of Mines in Materia Medica.

William Dawson, late of Main Street, Stawell, chemist's assistant, who died on November 30, left estate valued at £2473 to his widow.

Mr. A. J. Firkins, of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys Ltd., Sydney, visited Melbourne on March 28, en route to Tasmania on business in connection with his firm.

Mr. Will. Sharland is at present managing Mr. F. Buckhurst's pharmacy at Camberwell, during the absence of Mr. F. S. Sare, who is away on his annual holidays.

Mr. J. Wright, after acting as manager at the late Mr. Lindsey Knight's business at Brighton, has accepted an engagement with Mr. A. W. B. Aumont, Collingwood.

Messrs. L. O. Millar and E. G. Wheen, two registered pharmacists of New South Wales, who recently qualified, are at present in Melbourne, and are open to accept engagements.

Imports of Drugs and Chemicals.—Victorian imports for March were valued at £22,243. For the three months, January to March, 1917, the imports were £93,976, as compared with £118,897 for the same period in 1916.

Mr. W. Westbury, pharmacist, delivered a lecture before the Amateur Scientific Society, entitled "Life: What Is It?" on March 31. The lecture was delivered at the Lecture Hall of the Workingmen's College, Melbourne.

Mr. Louis Zions, secretary of the P.A.T.A. of New South Wales, was in Melbourne for a few days towards the end of March. He was invited to lunch with the Council of the Victoria P.A.T.A. on March 29, and received a cordial welcome from those present.

Mr. A. N. Puttmann, an old-established pharmacist at Albury, has decided to retire from business. Full particulars regarding the business, which is for sale, may be obtained from Mr. John A. Koch, 479 Collins-street, Melbourne.

Mr. J. A. Anderson, Nhill, suffered a sad bereavement during the month. His wife was taken seriously ill and died suddenly on Good Friday, April 6. Much sympathy was extended to Mr. Anderson, whose wife was held in high esteem throughout the district.

Fungicides Act Regulations.—The Regulations under the Fungicides Act appear in this issue. They affect manufacturers and sellers of fungicides, insecticides, vermin destroyers, and weed destroyers. A list of the proclaimed articles and prescribed standards is also published.

Mr. Alfred E. Bates, who was well known to the Victorian drug trade as a travelling representative for chemists' lines, died at Mornington on April 8, aged 67 years. Mr. G. E. Gulliver, who had known the deceased for many years, was present at the interment on April 10. The late Mr. Bates was a keen traveller, and in his prime controlled a big business connection amongst pharmacists.

Mr. Edward Taylor, of Messrs. Taylor & Colledge, Brisbane, accompanied the Queensland bowlers on their Easter visit to Melbourne. The veteran found time to pay his customary visit to the College of Pharmacy, and was present at the latter portion of the Pharmacy Board meeting on April 11. He subsequently lunched with the Board at the invitation of the president. Mr. Taylor was the first president of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland. He is a congenial spirit, and is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends all over Australia.

City Property Sold to a Pharmacist.—Maritime Chambers, a building of three stories, with five shops, Nos. 135-137 Swanston Street, and Nos. 258-262 Little Collins Street, was sold by auction on March 21, and was purchased by Mr. J. E. R. Wasley on behalf of Messrs. Bowen & Co. and Simpson & Davenport, Melbourne. The land has 41 ft. 9 in. frontage to the west side of Swanston Street, by 66 ft. 5in. along Little Collins Street to Mason Alley, and the rental is £2028 a year. Bidding began at £500 a foot, and was quickly carried to £710 a foot. The purchase price was £29,642/10/-.

Queensland.

Lieutenant Doyle, Quartermaster in Charge of Base Depot for Medical Stores, is holidaying in Sydney. From there he will proceed

to Melbourne to consult with Major Cossar and Captain Williams.

Staff-Sergeant R. Gordon Craig, of Cairns, has been appointed dispenser in the large Australian Dermatological Hospital on Salisbury Plains.

Mr. J. P. Gordon (Rowe & Co.), of Rockhampton, visited Brisbane, on the way to Sydney, where he has a son studying in the medical school.

Mr. N. Green, of Toowoomba, paid a visit to Brisbane during the month.

THE LATE MR. J. W. CASE.

Trade Notes.

Wincarnis. — Alteration in price.—Messrs. Bassett & Johnson Ltd., Australasian agents for Wincarnis, ask us to make mention of the fact that Wincarnis has been advanced to 4/3 and 7/-, retail price being 4/3 and 7/-.

Japan Insect Flower and Powder Co.—This company has a capital of 500,000 yen, its object being to encourage the plantation of insect flowers and to produce a pure insect powder of a guaranteed standard. It has a substantial financial backing, its headquarters being centred at Wakayama, in the Kishu province. References regarding the company's business standing may be obtained from the Wakayama Chamber of Commerce, or the Government Prefecture of that city. The company's products have already a considerable sale in Australia.

Trufood of Australia Ltd. — After writing off £1901 from plant and £4500 from patents, Trufood of Australia Ltd. shows a net profit of £4595 for the twelve months ended December 31, and the sum available is £7203. Dividend of 7 per cent. absorbs £2100; for redemption of debentures £2000 is set aside, and a similar sum is transferred to reserve fund, leaving a balance of £1103 to be carried forward, against £2608 brought into the accounts. The paid-up capital is £30,000: debentures and interest accrued thereon amount to £9076; sundry creditors figure at £8435; reserve for taxation is £1500; and total liabilities are £56,214. Amongst the assets, patents stand at £14,569, plant, etc., £13,624, stock on hand £21,883, cash £2268, and minor items.

The Merieux Institute, Lyons, France, for whom the Anglo-French Drug Co. Ltd. are sole agents for the British Empire, has devised a new method of sending out serums. The device is called the "Inalter" Vial. This Vial contains 9 c.c. of carbolised water, and also a small U-shaped yellow glass receptacle holding 1 gramme of dried serum: these are both closed by a specially arranged rubber plug, the withdrawal of which causes the contents of the small yellow glass receptacle to empty into the fluid. The rubber plug is then replaced and the vial shaken when complete solution takes place very rapidly. The "Inalter" Vial method possesses the great advantage that the contents may be kept indefinitely, and may always be relied upon as being aseptic, active, with full potency, and ready for use as required. "The Lancet" refers specially to these advantages in its issue of December 2, 1916. The various biologic products of the Merieux Institute are prepared and tested in accordance with the principles carried out at the Pasteur Institute, Paris, from which M. Merieux resigned in 18 to found his institute at Lyons: he was also producer for Professor Fresenius of Wiesbaden University. M. Merieux has had a long and intimate experience of doctors' requirements in regard to serotherapy, and has given particular attention to place at their disposal products in a rational and practical form, prepared by the most approved modern scientific processes. The Merieux Institute also produces an anti-diphtheritic fluid for topical application to the affected mucosa, anti-diphtheric tablets for use in prophylactic treatment, and "Para-Tetanine" for use as a dusting powder and employed as a precautionary measure

the form of a dry dressing on the wounded surfaces.

Manufacture of Balances in Australia.—It will be of interest to pharmacists to know that the firm of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. are now manufacturing in their own workshops Chemical Balances specially suitable for Science work. Already a large order has been placed with this firm by the Government, and they have succeeded in turning out a most satisfactory article, both as regards efficiency and general finish. This, we believe, is the first venture of its kind in Australia, at any rate, to produce Balances in any quantity. Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. have gone to considerable expense in engaging expert workmen and in obtaining dies and other special tools which are necessary to carry out the work. The Balances are mounted on base boards of Australian timbers, which, when finished, are much superior to the base boards furnished with imported Balances. The firm certainly deserves a word of praise for its enterprise. A great many initial difficulties had to be overcome. Now that they have been overcome we feel sure this new industry will steadily develop quite a large business. Apart from the manufacture of Balances, Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. have laid themselves out to produce a great deal of apparatus used principally in the teaching of Science. Bunsen Burners of various patterns, Retort Stands, Clamps, Tripods, and a great many other lines, are now being manufactured in very large quantities, and already a demand is springing up in the other States for their laboratory appliances. It is gratifying to note that goods which hitherto were imported can be produced in Australia, and at prices which compare favorably with goods from other countries.

Dispensing Scales.—Most Chemists like a good Dispensing Balance, and a line that will defy almost any effort to throw it out of adjustment should be just the one wanted. The "Lakeside" Balance, now offered by Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. at £4/4/- each, is about the most commensense weighing machine of its kind one could get. Apart from its elegant appearance, it is constructed in a way that enables its sensitivity to remain unimpaired even after many years' use. The working parts are fitted inside a neat polished Ash Cabinet, with marble top. The pans are heavily plated, and a hinged glass cover can be lowered over same when not in use. They are dust-proof, boy-proof, and proof against inaccuracy. The "Climax" Dispensing Scale is similar in general design, but is mounted on a richly polished cherrywood cabinet, with finest white marble top. This scale is fitted with a neat drawer for holding weights. Price, £5/5/- each. For a compact serviceable Dispensing Balance, either of the above should be hard to beat.

Market Reports.

Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., Melbourne, in the April report, state that the market is still unsettled. From America come cheaper quotations for many fine and heavy chemicals; from England come the tidings of dearness and scarcity of drugs and sundries, the latter including chiefly rubber goods. In both countries herbs, roots, and numerous vegetable derivatives have higher values. Japan, taking advantage of the situation, has increased her output of glassware, chemicals and rubber goods, but at enhanced prices. Insurances and freights are higher, and shipments irregular, owing to submarine activity. Consequently, imported goods are costing more, and many slight advances have been made. The cargo of the "Port Adelaide" included many commodities needed in Australia, and her loss will add to the shortage already apparent in a small degree. The natural products and manufactures of the belligerent countries are necessarily limited or have been cut off altogether. Liquorice, Morphia, Olive Oil, Essential Oils, Collapsible Tubes, Cardboard, Quicksilver, Cocaine and Enemas are difficult to obtain. Quinine is easier, while Linseed Oil, Olive Oil, Rubber Goods and Glassware show an upward tendency. Unfortunately, changes are so numerous, sudden, and frequent, that prices are subject to alteration without notice, and quotations given herein or by letter cannot be relied upon for any lengthy period. Yet, despite the exigencies of the situation, our customers are enabled to supply nearly every pharmaceutical want of the physician and the public.

Advanced in Price.—Strychnine, Antiphlogistine, Colonial Bates' Salve, Camphor, Nitrate of Potash, Permanganate of Potash, Shellac, Cottonseed Oil, Castor Oil, English Commercial Acids, Sugar of Milk, Boracic Acid, Borax, Tartaric Acid, Starch, Perfume Essences, Chamomiles, Naphthalin, Resin, Lozenges, Zinc Permanganate, Medicine Tumblers, Wincarnis, Glaxo, Lactogen, and Reuter's Pills.

Quotations Lower.—Iodides, Salicylates, Arsenic, Caustic Soda, Caustic Potash, Phenazone, Phenacetin, Salol, Acetic Acid, Acetanilid, Arsenic, Hexamina, Methyl Salicylate, Bromides, Santonin, Sulphur, Thymol, Biff, and Kruschen Salts.

Thulin's Pricing Table.—The following price table, reproduced from the "Bulletin of Pharmacy," will be found of practical value as exemplifying system in calculating profits. It is one which every pharmacist will do well to study:—

%	Multiple	%	Multiple
20	1·25	40	1·667
25	1·334	45	1·819
30	1·429	50	2·
33 1-3	1·5	55	2·223
35	1·539	60	2·5

% = Gross Profit on Sales.

Multiple × Cost = Selling Price.

Suppose you want to make a gross profit of 33⅓ per cent. on the selling price of an article. You simply run down the per cent. column

of your table until you find 33⅓. Opposite this you will find the multiple—in this case 1.5. Multiply the cost price by 1.5. This will give the selling price.

"No Intention to Defraud."—Commonwealth "Gazette," 15/3/17, contains particulars of fines amounting to £40 in all imposed on Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. for "importation of prohibited imports (goods to which a false trade description is applied)," but "the Department does not allege intention to defraud."

Trade Mark Applications.

Class 2. Chemical Substances, Disinfectants, Etc.

Pascol. Perth & Suburban Chemists' Association, 622 Hay Street, Perth.

Decoy-em-all. A vermin decoy. Frederick Digby Cox, Upper Minilla, New South Wales.

S.O.S. F. A. Peters, George Street, Redfern, N.S.W.

Class 3. Chemicals Used in Pharmacy.

Blue-Jay. Bauer & Black, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

Genatosan. William George Asquith, London, England.

Mu-ro. Medicated Ointment. W. R. Williams, 288 Queen Street, Brisbane.

Ointment Loco. William Thomas Trotter, Redfern, Sydney.

Remeda. Thomas Hislop Dick, Strathfield, New South Wales.

Pilesona. T. B. Ashton, Coogee, New South Wales.

Class 4. Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Etc.

Remeda. Thomas Hislop Dick, Strathfield, New South Wales.

Twenty Mule Team Brand. Borax Consolidated Limited, London, England.

Hypatia. Nirvana Soap Co., Ltd., Redfern, Sydney, New South Wales.

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Dental Cream. I. W. Lyon and Son Incorporated, New York, U.S.A.

Class 42. Infants' and Invalids' Foods.

Glaxo. (Alteration of Trade Mark). Joseph Nathan & Co. Ltd., Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Market News.

There has been an unprecedented demand in Victoria for strychnine owing to the mice plague. Camphor is selling locally below London rates. Last quotation was: London 3/9, Melbourne 3/6, for 4 oz. tablets. I.R. hot-water bottles are likely to be scarce this season. Early buying is recommended.

Formulary.

Liquor Cresolis.

Modified Formula, without Heat.

Cresylic Acid	50
Oleic Acid	20
Solution of Sodium Hydroxide (1 in 5) ..	A sufficient quantity

Determine the Alkaline equivalent of the Oleic Acid as follows:—Place 20 c.c. of Oleic Acid in a flask with about 3 times its volume of alcohol, and 1 c.c. of solution of Phenolphthalien, run in the solution of Sodium Hydroxide from the burette until a faint pink tint is obtained.

Let us suppose the Oleic Acid is neutralised by 13 c.c. of the Sodium Hydroxide solution. This will represent the volume required in the formula.

Mix the Cresylic Acid and the Oleic Acid, add 13 volumes of solution of Sodium Hydroxide, and make up to 100 with water.

Use Oleic Acid obtained from the candlemaker and commercial Caustic Soda.

Cresylic Acids containing Hydrocarbon Oils or Naphthalene will not produce by the above process a Liquor Cresolis that will mix clear when diluted with water. Hence this is a simple and rapid means of detecting these substances in Cresylic Acid.

The above formula is worth trying.

R.C.C.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

March Examination Questions.

Preliminary Examination.

Latin (Time allowed: Three hours).—1. Translate both of the given pieces from Caesar or both from Virgil.

2. Parse the words in italics in the passages chosen for translation.

3. Decline, giving gender and meaning of nouns, meaning of adjectives and pronouns: — Nouns: domus, corpus, res; adjectives: tristis, inops; pronouns: ipse, quis (interrogative).

4. Give, in columns, for the following nouns, meaning, gender, genitive, and ablative, singular and plural: — Nomen, genus, arcus, incola, uxor.

5. (a) Give meaning and comparison of adjectives—humilis, altus, multus, vetus, levis; adverbs—late, crudeliter, male, amanter, commode.

(b) Put into Latin, 11, 11th, 11 each, 11 times, 18, 400, 2,000 horse soldiers, the thirteenth legion.

6. Explain, with an example, these constructions—ablative absolute, accounting for its frequency in Latin; genitive of quality; partitive genitive; predicative dative; locative case.

7. (a) Give the meanings and chief parts of veto, torreo, corripio, possum, desum, perficio, patior, potior, utor.

(b) Write out these tenses—

Present indicative deponent of queror.
Perfect subjunctive active of vinco.
Future indicative passive of traho.
Imperfect subjunctive of volo.
Pluperfect indicative of possum.
Present subjunctive of do.

8. Put into Latin—
(a) All men love peace, but not a dishonourable peace.
(b) If you were to go to Rome, you would see the games.
(c) Let us advise the boys to be more diligent.

Arithmetic (Time allowed: Two hours and a half.).
1. Simplify—

$$\frac{5\frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{7} \text{ of } 15\frac{3}{4} + 2\frac{2}{35} \div 1\frac{1}{25}}{\frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 7\frac{3}{7} - 5\frac{1}{5} \div 3\frac{4}{15}}.$$

2. Simplify—

$$\frac{\frac{2}{15} \times \cdot 39 + }{\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{4} + (1\cdot375 \text{ of } 2\frac{1}{2})} \times \frac{14\ 27}{\cdot 0102}$$

3. What must 1562.5 be divided by to give 6250000 as quotient?

4. Coffee is bought at £7 per cwt. and chicory at £2 16s. per cwt. They are mixed in equal proportions and sold at 1s. 9d. per lb. Find the gain per cent.

5. The rental of an estate is £365 15s. A man buys it as such a price that he obtains $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum return on his purchase money. Find his purchase money.

6. When I insure goods for £445 6s. 8d. at the rate of $4\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., I shall in the event of loss recover the value of the goods and also the premium paid for insuring them. Find the value of the goods.

7. Three men rent a paddock for £69 11s. 6d. A puts in 8 cattle for 10 months, B puts in 7 cattle for a year, C puts in 20 cattle for 5 months. How much of the rent should each pay?

8. 19 kilogrammes, 18 decagrammes, 43 decigrammes, 19 milligrammes are multiplied by 6; 10 kilogrammes, 4 hectogrammes, 17 grammes, 14 centigrammes, 4 milligrammes are divided by 8. Find the difference of the results.

9. Find the depth of water in a rectangular tank which is 1.125 metres long, .68 metres wide, and contains 3.638 litres of water.

10. The specific gravity of platinum is 21.48. Find the weight in grammes of 10 cubic decimetres of platinum.

English (Time allowed: Two hours).—1. Write an Essay on (a) The present state of Belgium; (b) Submarines, and the work they do; or (c) Newspapers.

2. Give the analysis, both general and detailed, of the following sentences:—

Who could have thought such darkness lay concealed
Within thy beams, O Sun! or who could find,
Whilst flow'r and leaf and insect stood revealed,
That to such countless orbs thou mad'st us blind?

3. (a) Distinguish between the uses of the infinitive in the following cases:—
(i) A good man does not fear to die.
(ii) Be slow to judge harshly.
(iii) We cannot tell what will happen to-morrow.
(iv) To tell you the truth, I am sorry for it.
(b) Correct any errors you may find in the following:—
(i) He walked eastward to find a place to dine.
(ii) The opportunity to rest themselves was availed of by the company.
(iii) They that oppose themselves rebuke sharply.

4. Who wrote The Hymn to Diana, Home Thoughts from the Sea, Leofric and Godiva?
Mention a piece in your text-book written by Herrick, Wordsworth, Keats, and Macaulay.

5. What lessons does Ben Jonson desire us to learn in his lyric beginning, "It is not growing like a tree"; and Matthew Arnold in his sonnet beginning, "One lesson, Nature, let me learn of thee"?

6. Explain the following passages, and state where each occurs:—
(a) Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart.
(b) We have short time to stay, as you.
(c) The child is father of the man.
(d) Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks
In Vallombrosa.
(e) As to the inside, that remains in its beauty after the great clearance, which took place over a hundred years ago, of the beastly monuments to fools and knaves, which once blocked it up.

7. Write out—
(a) Milton's sonnet, "When I consider."
(b) "The Solitary Reaper."—(Wordsworth.)

Algebra (Time allowed: Two hours).—1. Obtain the product of
$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + bc + ca + ab$ and $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - bc - ca - ab$.

2. Divide—
$x^3 + y^3 + 3xy - 1$ by $x + y - 1$.

3. Reduce to lowest terms—

$$\frac{x^3 + 7x^2 - 50x - 336}{x^3 + 21x^2 + 146x + 336}$$

4. Simplify—
(i) $\frac{b^2 - bc + c^2}{(a+b)(a+c)} + \frac{c^2 - ca + a^2}{(b+c)(b+a)} + \frac{a^2 - ab + b^2}{(c+a)(c+b)}$
(ii) $\frac{x^2 + a^2}{2a^2 + 3ax - 2x^2} \div \left(\frac{2a+x}{2a-x} + \frac{a-2x}{a+2x}\right)$.

5. Find the factors of—
(i) $x^3 - x + a^3 - a$.
(ii) $9(a-b)^2 - 4(a-c)^2$.
(iii) $13x^4 + 41x^3 + 6x^2$.
(iv) $a^2 + 11ab + 30b^2 + 2a + 12b$.

6. Solve the equation—
$3(2x + 5) - 4(x - 3) = 5(3x + 1) - 4$.

7. Solve the simultaneous equations—

$$\frac{2x - y}{3} + \frac{4(y - x)}{5} = \frac{9}{5}.$$

$$\frac{4y - 3x}{4} = x - 2.$$

8. Solve the quadratic equation—

$$\frac{4x - 3}{3x - 7} = 3 + \frac{2x - 3}{x - 1}$$

9. A broker bought some shares for £480; he reserved four of them, and sold the remainder for £374, thereby gaining £2 per share. How many shares did he buy?

Geometry (Time allowed: Two hours). — Eight questions from the first book and four from the second are set, but candidates are not required to work the whole paper. Any ten questions correctly answered will secure full marks. Any three questions correctly done from the first book, together with any two from the second, will be considered a pass.

BOOK I.—1. If three sides of one triangle are equal, each to each, to three sides of another triangle, the two triangles are equal in all respects.

2. ABC is an isosceles triangle: D is the middle point of the base BC. Prove that AD bisects the verticle angle BAC.

3. If one side of a triangle is greater than another, the angle opposite to the greater side shall be greater than the angle opposite to the less.

4. The straight line joining the vertex of an isosceles triangle to any point in the base shall be less than either of the equal sides of the triangle.

5. If a straight line meeting two other straight lines makes the alternate angles equal to each other, the two straight lines shall be parallel.

6. State also and prove the converse to No. 5.

7. The straight lines which join the extremities of two equal and parallel straight lines towards the same parts are themselves equal and parallel.

8. The straight lines which join the extremities of two equal and parallel straight lines towards opposite parts bisect each other.

BOOK II.—9. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the rectangle contained by the whole line and one part shall be equal to the square on that part together with the rectangle contained by the parts.

10. Prove by pure geometry that the difference of the squares on any two straight lines is equal to the rectangle contained by the sum and difference of the straight lines.

11. Hence prove that if a straight line be divided into two equal and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts together with the square on the line between the points of section is equal to the square on half the line.

12. In any triangle the square on the side subtending an acute angle shall be less than the sum of the squares containing the acute angle by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides and the projection on it of the other.

Final Examination.

SECTION I (a).—WRITTEN WORK.—Examiner: Mr. A. E. Sayer. (Time allowed: Three hours.).

1. Give the ingredients and proportions of the following B.P. drugs; also doses (if any) in Imperial and Metric weights and measures, antidotes and incompatibles of:—

Tinct. Cinchon Co.	Pulv. Scam. Co.
Tinct. Camph. Co.	Pulv. Ipecac. Co.
Tinct. Iodi fortis.	Mist. Sennae. Co.
Tinct. Opii Ammon.	Liq. Atrop. Sulph.
Lin. Hydrargyri.	Syr. Pruni Virg.

—[15 marks.]

2. Give process of manufacture, also characters and tests of—

Magnes. Carb Levis. Magnes Carb. Pond.

—[15 marks.]

3. What is meant by—Distillation, Sublimation, Destructive Distillation, Dialysation, Percolation?

—[10 marks.]

4. What is the most suitable pill excipient for—

Camphor.	Acid Carbolic.
Terpene Hydrate.	Creasote.
Pot. Permang.	

What are the essentials of a good pill mass?

—[15 marks.]

5. What preparation would you supply for—

Plummer's Pill.	Fowler's Solution.
Whitehouse.	Black Wash.
Mindererus Spirits.	Gonlard's Extract.
Salts of Sorrel	Citrine Ointment.
Butter of Antimony.	Basilicon Ointment.

—[10 marks.]

6. State briefly the sources of—

(a) Santonin.	(d) Caffeine.
(b) Eserine.	(e) Picrotoxin.
(c) Pilocarpine.	(f) Ichthyol.

—[10 marks.]

7. (a) How much Phosphoric Acid, s.g. 1.75, will be required to produce 15 oz. of Ac. Phosphoric B.P., s.g. 1.5?

(b) What quantity of Liq. Hyd. Perchlor. B.P. may be made from two fluid ozs. of a 5 per cent. solution of Hyd. Perchlor.?

Give your answer in Imperial and Metric measures.

[15 marks.]

8. Complete and translate the following abbreviations:

(a) Donec. alv. bis. dej.
(b) C.M.S.
(c) Si. op. sit.
(d) O.O.O.
(e) Har. pil. sum iii.
(f) H.S.S.

—[10 marks.]

SECTION I. (b).—Examiners: Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst and Gulliver.

No. 1.—Practical Dispensing (Time allowed: Three hours). N.B. It is expected that the work will be completed within the specified time. If the time allowed is exceeded, marks will be deducted.

1. R Hyd. c. Creta grana tria.
   Fiat pilula. Fiant pilulae duodecim quarum capiat unam nocte.

2. R Magnes Sulph. ℥ vi.
   Ext. cascarae Sag. liq. ℥ ij.
   Tr. Nucis Vom. ♏ fs.
   Syr. Zingib ℥ iij.
   Inf. Quassiae ad. ℥ vi.
   m ft. mist. 1-6th part for a dose.

3. R Ungt. Eucalypti 30 grammes.

4. R Decocti Haematoxyli ℥ x.
   ℥ fs. 2 dis horis S.O.S.

5. R Liq. Bismuthi et Ammonii Citratis ℥ iv.

No. 2.—At the termination of the Practical Dispensing Examination, Candidates were examined orally in Prescription Reading.

SECTION II. (a).WRITTEN WORK.—Examiners: Mr. Sidney Plowman, F.R.C.S., and Mr. B. L. Stanton. (Time allowed: Three hours.)

1. What is dry or destructive distillation? Name some important B.P. substances, with their more important derivatives, obtained by the dry or destructive distillation of coal, and give a brief outline of the processes employed to obtain them.

2. What is the relation of Sodii Phosphas B.P. to Sodii Phosphas Acidus B.P.? How can the degree of purity of each be determined volumetrically?

3. What is meant by the B.P. terms—"lunar caustic," "toughened caustic," and "mitigated caustic"? If lunar caustic contain both copper and zinc salts, how can their presence be detected?

4. Give in outline the B.P. processes for estimating the value of Pepsinum B.P. and Liquor Pancreatis B.P. Explain the rationale of each process.

5. Magnesia Levis, Magnesia Ponderosa, Magnesii Carbonas Levis, Magnesii Carbonas Ponderosus. State in what respect these B.P. substances differ from one another, and give the B.P. process for the manufacture of each.

6. What is the meaning of the following B.P. sentence:—"Solution of Potassium Bichromate N 1, N 10"? What relation does N 1 bear to the molecular weight of the salt, and what reason can you give for such a relationship?

7. Explain the meaning of the terms—Aldehyde, ketone, fatty acid, aromatic hydrocarbon, carbohydrate, and ester. Give one or more examples of each which are official in the B.P.

8. Give a process for the manufacture of chloroform, and give as full an explanation as you can of the chemical changes which take place during the process. How can the crude product be purified? What impurities may the finished product contain, and how can they be detected? What proportion of an added foreign body does the B.P. allow, and what is that foreign body?

SECTION III. PRACTICAL WORK. (Time allowed: Three hours.)

1. Determine volumetrically the strength of the given sample of Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum (Specific gravity 1.056), marked A, by means of the given solution of $\frac{N}{1}$ NaOH.

2. Identify the sample of B.P. substance marked B.

3. Examine the sample of Potassium Nitrate marked C, for the presence of the following as impurities:—Lead, Copper, Arsenium, Iron, Aluminium, Zinc, Calcium, Magnesium, Ammonium, Sulphates and Chlorides.

For Sale.

TO CHEMISTS. The Freehold of the Old Established Business, known as ALEX. N. PUTTMANN'S PHARMACY, Townsend Street, Albury. Option of Fittings and Stock at Valuation. For further particulars apply to JOHN A. B. KOCH, Architect, 479 Collins Street, Melbourne.

TAYLOR & COLLEDGE Ltd.

CONTRACTORS TO THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

Wholesale Druggists and Importers,

Manufacturing Chemists, BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, Patent Medicines and Perfumery, Surgical Instruments and Sundries. Confectioners' and Dyers' Goods. Dental Sundries. Sodawater Machinery, Bottling Racks. Egg shape and Lamont's Sodawater Bottles, and all Cordial Makers' Requirements.
All parts of Queensland visited at regular intervals by experienced travellers. Agencies solicited from firms who are prepared to actively introduce their manufactures into the colony.

London Agents—SHARLAND & CO., Eldon House, Finsbury, E.C.

T. & H. SMITH LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MORPHINE : STRYCHNINE : CHLOROFORM

CODEINE	CAFFEINE	SALICIN
ALL	ALOIN	PODOPHYLLIN
OPIUM	GINGERIN	JALAP RESIN
PRODUCTS	CAPSICIN	SCAMMONY RESIN

BLANDFIELD WORKS, EDINBURGH.

22 CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

37 WASHINGTON STREET, GLASGOW.

AMERICAN **NASAL CREAM** (RUSSELL'S.)

THE PRESCRIPTION OF AN EMINENT SPECIALIST.

For the Relief of Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, and Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane.

CONTAINS NO COCAINE OR MORPHINE.

Packed in Collapsible Tubes. Fitted with Patent Introducer.

SURE SELLER. GOOD PROFIT.

Exclusive Agents—

DENYER BROS. 264 SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.

HOWARDS'

BRITISH

QUININE AND TABLETS
TASTELESS SODII BICARB
BISMUTHS MERCURIALS
CITRATES SODA TART.
AETHERS IODIDES
BROMIDES CAMPHOR
ETC., ETC.

HOWARDS & SONS LTD., Ilford, London.

Maltine

Professor CHITTENDEN (Yale University), reports—

"The results demonstrate conclusively the far greater diastasic value of your preparation and enable me to state, without any qualification whatever, that "MALTINE" far exceeds in diastasic power any of the preparations of malt which I have examined."

The word "Maltine" is our Registered Trade Mark.

The Maltine Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

183 Acton Vale, LONDON, W.

Australian Representative—Mr. JAMES MACKENZIE, 292 Flinders Street, Melbourne.

HOWARD LLOYD & CO. Ltd.

LEICESTER, ENGLAND,

ARE SPECIALISTS IN

PILLS TABLETS CAPSULES

Supplied in bulk or packed.

LANOLINE "Empire Brand." "LANADEPS."

Hydrous and Anhydrous Commercial Lanoline.

Australian Agent—P. S. BLAKE, 13 Queen's Chambers, 4 Dalley Street, SYDNEY.

Vapo-Cresolene

ESTABLISHED 1879.

A simple and effective treatment for the various inflammatory affections of the bronchi. Especially useful for very young children. Avoids internal medication or may be used with any other treatment.

Indicated in WHOOPING COUGH, SPASMODIC CROUP, BRONCHITIS, and the bronchial complications incident to MEASLES and SCARLET FEVER, and as an aid in the treatment of DIPHTHERIA.

VAPORIZED CRESOLENE RELIEVES ASTHMATICS.

Laboratory tests have proven the destructive effect of Vaporised Cresolene on diphtheria bacilli.

LITERATURE ON REQUEST.

Stocked by Wholesale and Retail Houses of Australasia.

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO.

NEW YORK, U.S.A.

SUPPLIES FOR

CHEMIST OPTICIANS.

TRIAL CASES, spherical, with instructions. Office Cases, complete with cylindrical lenses. A large assortment to choose from, including roll top and travelling patterns.

RETINISCOPES, OPHTHALMASCOPES, ORTHOSCOPES, and all testing appliances; also books for the study of Optics.

The **NEW KERATOMETER.** Latest and cheapest instrument for corneal astigmatic correction. Write for particulars and price—we are the agents.

Full stocks carried of interchangeable **FRAMES** and Mounts, in nickel, gold filled, and gold; rimless and other lenses.

Wholesale Agents for Clarke's Australian Eye Lotion.

JOBBING AND PRESCRIPTION WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

CLINICALS, LONDON MADE.

W. WOOD & CO.

Wholesale Manufacturing **OPTICIANS,**

HOWEY PLACE, LITTLE COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE. Pty. Ltd.

A MEDICINE OF
WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY

FOR NEARLY
THREE QUARTERS OF A CENTURY

HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS
AND OINTMENT

HAVE EARNED FOR THEMSELVES
UNIVERSAL APPROBATION
BY MAINTAINING
The HEALTH of THOUSANDS
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Advertising Matter, such as Showcards, Billheads, Almanacs, Calendars, Fancy Cards, Counter Bills etc., will be forwarded free of all cost to applicants, on receipt of a post card addressed to

THOMAS HOLLOWAY,
533 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

TRADE PRICE LIST.
ANDREW MURPHY'S
PILE PILLS
ESTABLISHED 1891.

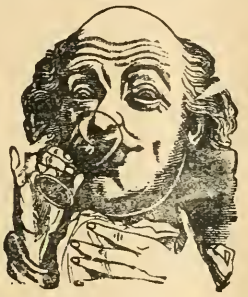
Gross or Half gross Lots at the rate of 23s. per dozen, less 2½ per cent. on monthly payments.
Under Half gross Lots at the rate of 25s per dozen.
Under Dozen Lots at the rate of 30s. per dozen, net.

RETAIL PRICE—3s. PER BOX.

Cash with all orders under Half a Gross.

ALL POST OR CARRIAGE FREE.

Address—ANDREW MURPHY, Woy Woy, N.S.W.



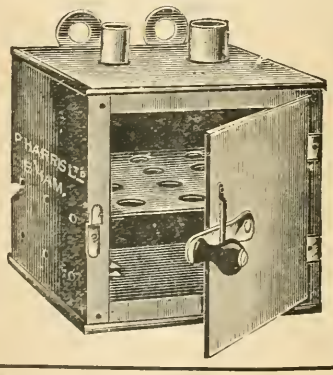
ATKIN'S
QUININE
TONIC
WINE

Meets with a ready sale.

TELEPHONE 1321.

Wholesale Agents—Felton, Grimwade & Co., Rocke, Tompsett and Co., Duerdin and Sainsbury.

ATKINS STREET, NORTH MELBOURNE.



TELEPHONE 1377.

BACTERIOLOGICAL INCUBATORS and OVENS,
MICROSCOPES, DISPENSING SCALES.
METRIC WEIGHTS, BEAKERS, FLASKS, ETC.
Everything Required in the Laboratory.

H. B. SELBY & CO.
(Late H. B. Silberberg & Co.),
443 BOURKE STREET, MELBOURNE.
And 8 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY.

"National" Rubber Adhesive Plaster

ON STRONG COTTON CLOTH. NON-IRRITANT.
VERY TENACIOUS.

	½	1	2	2½	3 inches wide.
Spools, each 10 yards	12/6	17 6	28/9	35/-	37/6 per dozen.

Tins, each 4 yards, 1 inch wide, per dozen ... 8/-
,, 4 ,, ½ ,, ,, ,, ... 4/-
,, 2 ,, 1 ,, ,, ,, ... 4/-
} Usual Discount.

Manufactured by A. DE ST. DALMAS & CO., Leicester, England.
Makers of all kinds of Medical Plasters.

A'CORN SILK

The Rapid Cure for Corns.

WELL ADVERTISED AND QUICK SELLING PROPRIETARY.

42s. GROSS.

DUERDIN & SAINSBURY,

Wholesale Druggists,

MELBOURNE. Proprietors.

STATHAM'S POROUS Elastic Bandage

TRADE MARK.

Statham's Porous Rubber Elastic Bandages

For the Cure of **ULCERS** and other **Diseases of the Leg.**

Specify "STATHAM'S." None genuine without Reg. TRADE MARK stamped on every bandage

Our Bandages are known throughout the world as the coolest and most durable extant. Rendered porous by a new process, which is a great improvement on the old-fashioned method of ventilating by punching round holes in the bandage, which greatly weakens it. The **POROUS** Bandages contain *thousands* of fine pores through which perspiration may escape, and this without the removal of any rubber, as they do not become visible until the bandage is stretched.

Made of the finest **Para Rubber** only.

5 ft. x 2½in. wide 10½ft. x 2½in. wide 21ft. x 2½in. wide 7½ft. x 3in. wide 15ft. x 3 in. wide
7½ft. x 2½in. wide 15 ft. x 2½in. wide 5ft. x 3 in. wide 10½ft x 3in. wide 21ft. x 3 in. wide

To be obtained of all Wholesale Chemists, Druggists' Sundriesmen etc., or of the Sole Makers.

H. STATHAM & CO., 11 Corporation Street, Manchester.

EGYPTIAN TRADE MARK EYE SALVE

Egyptian Eye Salve

A SURE SPECIFIC FOR

Blight, Inflammation, Ulcers, Incipient Cataract, Specks, Weak Eyes, Dimness of Vision, Ophthalmia, Etc.

A SAFE LINE FOR PHARMACISTS TO STOCK. ALWAYS IN DEMAND.
SHOW A GOOD PROFIT AND PROVES A READY SELLER.

OF ALL WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

Or WALTER J. W. CHILDS, Manufacturers' Agent, Lane Centre, 325 Flinders Lane, Melbourne

"THE REPELLO."

REQUIRES NO SHAKING DOWN.

A 30 SEC. CLINICAL THERMOMETER RESET IN AN INSTANT!

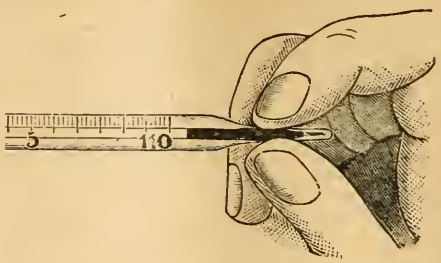
The Greatest Time-Saving and Tube-Saving Invention in Clinical Thermometers is

"The REPELLO"

Literally –"I PUSH BACK."

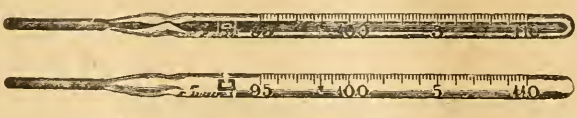
Patented in the United Kingdom, America, and on the Continent.

ADOPTED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.



All our Thermometers are made from "Normal Glass," which prevents the bulb contracting, making them perfectly accurate for all time.

Glass Throughout. Hermetically Sealed Nothing to go wrong. Will Not Roll. Made in All Kinds. Tested and Passed at Kew.



Sole Agents for Australia: Denyer Brothers, Melbourne and Sydney.

Inventor and Patentee: G. H. ZEAL, 82 Turnmill Street, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND

See my New Regd. Magnifying Lens Index Guide—EASY TO READ.

"It Pays to Buy the Best!"

LISTER'S GENUINE

DOUBLE CYANIDE GAUZE

IS PREPARED BY US UNDER

LORD LISTER'S PERSONAL INSTRUCTIONS

Surgeons should please see that Milne's Name and Trade Mark are on every package, to ensure getting a dressing in the preparation of which LORD LISTER'S instructions have been faithfully followed.

MILNE'S BATISTE,

A Waterproof Fabric in place of Jaconet, Oiled Silk, Gutta Percha Tissue &c.

GREASE-PROOF. SPIRIT-PROOF. NON-ADHESIVE. PERMANENT

Can be boiled for two hours without injury.
Withstands all antiseptics.

MILNE'S RIBBON GAUZE FOR PLUGGING.

We have just introduced the above, medicated with Acetate of Aluminium. It is beautifully soft, with woven edge to prevent fraying Please ask for this line, as several inferior imitations are being offered. The Ribbon Gauze is supplied either plain or medicated with any antiseptic, in bottles and boxes of 12 yds. each, ½, 1, 2 and 3 in wide.

Please Send your Orders to

DENYER BROTHERS,

Surgical Instrument and Truss Makers,

IMPORTERS OF ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES,

ADDRESS—264-266 SWANSTON ST., MELBOURNE

Sole Agents for GALEN MANUFACTURING CO. Ltd., Wilson St., New Cross Rd., S E.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST DECORATION BY THE JAPANESE EMPEROR.

THE ONLY RELIABLE INSECTICIDE.

MUKAH (INSECT POWDER)

(MOSQUITO KILLER) **KA-KILLER**

UEYAMAYEI INSECTICIDE PRO. & MFG. CO, Tosabori, 3 Chome, Osaka, Japan.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Barley, Wheat, and Milk in Powder Form

IN WASTING DISEASES.

Hundreds of physicians appreciate its high quality. It is distinctive and inimitable. It means stringent milk regulations, malt in which the enzymes have been properly developed, a clean, sun-flooded plant with sanitary surroundings, and many years of experience. A food that may be of vital importance to some one under your care that is not gaining in weight. Supplies the essential nutriment for stimulating life forces in the treatment of Febrile Diseases, Malarial Cachexia, Incipient Tuberculosis, and all cases of Systemic Weakness.

Prepared in a moment with water. No Cooking.

SAMPLES BY POST FREE TO THE PROFESSION, ON REQUEST

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Co.

SLOUGH, BUCKS, Eng.

Sole Agents for Australasia—

Hutchinson & Co. Ltd., 26-30 Jamieson St., Sydney

ALBERT KOCH,

479 COLLINS STREET,

MELBOURNE.

ANALYST TO

The Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

Victorian "Proprietary" and "Co-Operative" Butter Factories.

Public Analyst to Various Municipalities, and

Private Analyst to Individual Firms, Public and Private Companies, etc.

PRACTICAL FORMULAE FOR PROFITABLE SELLING LINES A SPECIALTY.

EACH RECIPE ONE CLIENT ONLY.

TELEPHONE 8787. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Chemists Labels A SPECIALITY

OUR WISH IS THAT WE MAY DO YOUR **LABEL WORK**

HAND BILLS, MEMO. FORMS, BILL HEADS, and every description of

PRINTING.

OUR CHARGES ARE ALWAYS FAIR and REASONABLE, **Never Excessive**

WE STAND FOR **QUALITY**—FIRST, LAST, AND ALWAYS.

E. WHITEHEAD & Co. GENERAL PRINTERS

238 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

Under Vice-Regal Patronage.

JOHN ROSIER,

Foot Specialist, Chiropodist & Surgical Bootmaker

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES

Made only by Hand and to Measure. Perfect feet preserved in their pristine beauty.

Deformed Feet Orthœpedically Treated and lameness greatly diminished, and Instruments when required.

Corns, Bunions, and Ingrowing Toe-Nails Skilfully Removed without risk or pain. Ladies and Gentlemen attended to at their private residence by appointment. *Special arrangements for families.*

Instructions from the Medical Faculty Carefully carried out, and immediate consultation when required.

For proof, see undoubted Testimonials.

SURGICAL BOOTMAKER TO THE MELBOURNE HOSPITAL.

For Chilblains Use Rosier's "Pedentia."

ADDRESS

246 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

(LIBRARY SIDE). TELEPHONE NO. 4888.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Most Marvellous Medicine of the Age

FOR ALL

Bilious and Nervous Disorders

SUCH AS

Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach,
Impaired Digestion,
Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

OVER 6,000,000 BOXES SOLD YEARLY.

The demand is unprecedented, and the Sale is by far the Largest of any Patent Medicine in the World.

DRUGGISTS WILL FIND BEECHAM'S PILLS THE MOST SALEABLE PATENT MEDICINE IN THE MARKET.

In Boxes, 10½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with full directions.
The 1s. 1½d. box contains 56 pills.

BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS

STANDS UNRIVALLED FOR

Coughs, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, &c., &c.

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE

RECOMMENDS ITSELF.

Is Efficacious, Economical, Cleanses the Teeth, Perfumes the Breath, and is a Reliable and Pleasant Dentifrice.

In Collapsible Tubes, ONE SHILLING EACH.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR—

THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

PHARMACY BOARD NOTICES.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

MEDICAL ACT 1915, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

AS required by Section 95, Sub-section of the "Medical Act 1915," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 5th and 6th June, 1917.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

LATIN.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Book I., Chapter 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid, Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

ENGLISH.—Grammar and Composition. Literature. The University Text Book in English.

ENGLISH TEXT BOOK.

The Text Book in English for December, 1916, and March and June, 1917, will be:

English Prose and Verse (F. Sinclaire, M.A) Part I.

To be memorised—

Shakespeare—*When to the Sessions.*
When Icicles Hang.
Milton—*Paradise Lost* ("He scarce had ceased" to end of selection.)
When I Consider.
Keats—*Ode to Autumn.*
Much Have I Travelled.
Wordsworth—*The Solitary Reaper.*
Scorn Not the Sonnet.
Tennyson—*Break, Break, Break.*
Crossing the Bar.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages.

ALGEBRA.—Notation, symbolic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cyclic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

GEOMETRY.—The substance of Euclid Books I. and II. Any recognised Text Book may be used.

Examination Fee, £1 1s.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1s. a copy.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on 7th, 8th, and 9th June, 1917.

Examination Fee—Two Guineas.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The next FINAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 11th, 12th and 13th June, 1917.

Candidates must give ten days' written notice of their intention to present themselves. Indentures of Apprenticeship and the Certificates required by Sections 96 and 98 of "The Medical Act, 1915," Part III., must be lodged with the Registrar, and the Fee of Three Guineas paid ten days prior to the day of examination.

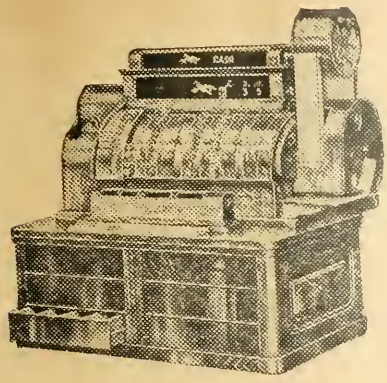
NOTICE TO REGISTRAR OF INTENTION TO BE EXAMINED.

Every candidate desirous of being examined shall, ten days previous to the day fixed for examination, give the Registrar written notice of his intention to present himself for examination, and pay the prescribed fee. Entry forms are obtainable at the office.

APPRENTICESHIP.
REGISTRATION OF INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP.

Every person who shall have obtained a certificate of having passed the Preliminary Examination, and who shall have entered into articles of agreement as an apprentice with a registered pharmaceutical chemist, shall, on production of such certificate, and of such articles of agreement, and upon payment of the fee of one guinea, be entitled, upon application to the Registrar within three months of the date of such articles, to have his name placed upon the Register of Apprentices. The term of apprenticeship is for four years. Indentures must be in triplicate. Apprenticeship Indenture Forms (three copies) may be obtained from the offices of the Board. (Charge, 2s. 6d. per set.)

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Secretary and Registrar.



"If he only knew its Value."

. . . . "I don't think that any business man that has a shop would be without this most perfect till, if he only knew its value. . . . . It is one of the best investments I ever made."

This is a statement made in a letter recently received from a user of "Nationals."

Do you know the value of an up-to date National Cash Register suitable for **your** business? Its value to **you** is just what it would mean in increased profits You are in business to make money, and a "National" is one of the greatest aids to business success ever invented, and **you need it.**

We want the opportunity to explain exactly how our Cash Registers pay for themselves, and assist in building up and increasing trade and profit. Write to us—while you think of it. Judge the value of "Nationals" for yourself.

The National Cash Register Company of Australasia Ltd.

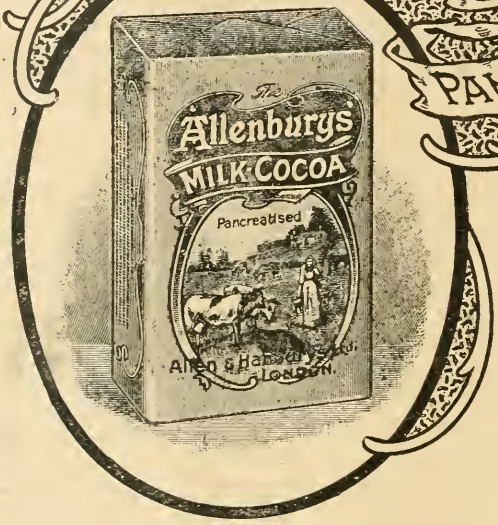
Head Office: 119 Bathurst Street, Sydney.

Branches in all principal Cities.

THE "Allenburys"

MILK-COCOA

PANCREATISED



THIS highly nutritious and easily digested Cocoa is composed only of the purest

COCOA

WITH THE

"ALLENBURYS" DIET.

Being peptonised during the process of manufacture, it is rendered most easy of digestion and forms an ideal beverage for the invalid and delicate persons who cannot readily digest cocoa as usually prepared. It will be found invaluable as a restorative and stimulating food-beverage in the sick-room and nursery.

For general consumption the "Allenburys" Milk-Food Cocoa provides a delicious and wholesome beverage, being especially useful as a light supper diet.

The "Allenburys" Milk-Food Cocoa contains in a small bulk the whole of the constituents necessary for making a cup of Cocoa. It is very easily and quickly prepared for use, the addition of boiling water only being necessary. It is therefore especially convenient for those travelling either by sea or land.

MANUFACTURERS:

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., LONDON.

Australasian Addresses—

Office and Warehouse—13 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY.

Surgical Instrument Dep., B.M.A. Building, Elizabeth Street, Sydney.

J. BOSISTO & Co.

PROPRIETARY LIMITED,

62 Erin Street, Richmond, Melbourne, Australia,

PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED

"PARROT" BRAND EUCALYPTUS OIL.

OL. EUCALYPTI B.P. 1914.

Bosisto's "Standard Test"

EUCALYPTUS OIL

Answers all the tests of the *British and United States Pharmacopœias.*

We guarantee it free from Phellandrene, and with the following constants:—

Eucalyptol—70 to 80 per cent.
Specific Gravity—·915 to ·925 15° C.
Optical Rotation—1°.5· + 2°5·

In Ordering, please specify Bosisto's "STANDARD TEST."

J. BOSISTO & CO.

PROPRIETARY LIMITED.

Manufacturing Chemists and Distillers of Essential Oils from Australian Vegetation,

RICHMOND, MELBOURNE.

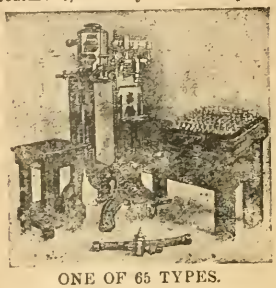
Wholesale Agents: Messrs. FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO., Flinders Lane, Melbourne.
Messrs. GRIMWADE, RIDLEY & CO., 124-127 Minories, London, E.C.

Roberts' Patent Filling Machines

AUTOMATIC and SEMI-AUTOMATIC

Are Used all over the World.

Machines for filling all liquids, thick, thin, or containing sediment, into any size or shape of bottle, flask, can, drum, shallow tin box. Especially adapted to suit the requirements of Druggists, Sauce Manufacturers, Patent Medicine Proprietors, Packers of Honey in glass or tin, etc Electrical Filling Machines to fill liquid Metal Polish, Oil, Spirit, Paint, Enamel Varnish, etc., into tin or iron vessels, any shape and any capacity, from 2oz. to 10 gals. Automatic, Rapid, Accurate.



ONE OF 65 TYPES.

Machines for Fruit Canners and Jam Manufacturers.

Something to suit every Packer.

AGITATORS, MIXERS, EMULSIFIERS, etc.

Write to –

ROBERTS' Patent Filling Machine Co.

33 Roundcroft Street, Bolton, England.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

THE NEXT PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION will be held 14th and 15th JUNE, 1917.

Authors for 1917 are—Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Canto 3, and Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, Book 5.

For further particulars apply

A. FORSTER, Registrar,
7 Richmond Terrace, Domain.

Sydney, 20th January, 1917.

AUSTRALIAN REMEDIES.

FENZA For Headache.

CYNTHOS For Gout and Rheumatism.

SIGMA LINIMENT For all Nerve and Muscle Pains.

Sigma Shareholders should stock the above.
All Chemists should be Sigma Shareholders
Enquire how to secure a Share from
SIGMA Co. Ltd., Walker St., South Melb.

WOOD'S
GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

REMARKABLE FOR ITS POPULARITY.
REMARKABLE FOR ITS EFFICACY.

POSSESSING THREE VIRTUES.

THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PUBLIC.
THE CONFIDENCE OF THE RETAILER.
THE CONFIDENCE OF THE WHOLESALER.

A Reliable Medicine at a Reasonable Price, 1/6 & 2/6.

Stocked by all the WHOLESALE DRUG MERCHANTS of Australasia.

FOR USE IN THE BATH AND TOILET BASIN.

SULPHAQUA

Largely prescribed by the highest medical authorities in the United Kingdom and Abroad in treatment of

Skin Diseases, Alopecia Seborrhoica, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Etc.

Possesses powerful Antiseptic, Antiparasitic and Antalgic properties. Relieves intense Itching and Pain, is WITHOUT OBJECTIONABLE ODOUR, and does not blacken the bath enamel.

SULPHAQUA SOAP.

Recommended for the Skin and Hair. Extremely useful in disorders of the sebaceous glands, and to persons subject to eczematous and other skin troubles.

In Boxes of ½ doz. and 1 doz. BATH CHARGES, 2 doz. TOILET CHARGES, and ½ doz. SOAP TABLETS.

Obtainable from Elliott Bros. Ltd., Sydney; The Australian Drug Co. Ltd., Sydney; Duerdin and Sainsbury, Melbourne; A. M. Bickford & Co. Ltd., Adelaide; Felton, Grimwade & Bickford, Fremantle; Drew, Robinson & Co, Albany, W.A.; Taylor & Colledge Ltd., Brisbane; F. H. Faulding & Co., Perth; Hatton & Laws, Launceston, etc.

The S.P. CHARGES CO., Manufacturing Chemists, St. Helens, England.

"SULPHAQUA" is stocked by the leading Wholesale Drug Houses in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, U.S. America, etc.

He's Expecting You

Through the "A.J.P."

WHEN a wholesale or manufacturing house has something special to offer the trade, it can help its travellers materially by advertising in the trade journal. It quite often happens that the Pharmacist doesn't want to see the traveller. The traveller doesn't therefore get a chance to state his proposition. But if the Pharmacist is first interested in a proposition through his trade paper, he will be waiting for the traveller to come along to give him more particulars. Trade paper advertising assures a welcome for the traveller.

Only Pure Insect Powder In Japan.

We guarantee the purity of our goods and are always answerable, even after delivery is taken and the goods paid for.

FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS APPLY TO

THE JAPAN INSECT FLOWERS & POWDER PRO. & MFG. CO., WAKAYAMA, JAPAN.

CABLE ADDRESS: "ANMIN WAKAYAMA." CODE: A B C, 5th Edition

SN BRAND

Manufactured under license from the Attorney-General, Commonwealth Government of Australia, and under the supervision of the Federal Commonwealth Analyst, who tests each day's manufacture before it is supplied to the public.

SN BRAND

NICHOLAS-ASPIRIN

MADE IN AUSTRALIA BY AUSTRALIANS

Increase your sales by selling the extensively advertised NICHOLAS ASPIRIN with attractive window material and show cards.

SIZE, No. 1 (10's).

10/- doz., 1 doz. lots
9/9 doz , 1 gross lots
9/6 doz., 5 gross lots
} To Public, **1/3**

SIZE, No. 2 (25's).

16/- doz., 1 doz. lots
15/6 doz., 1 gross lots
15/- doz., 5 gross lots
} To Public, **2/6**

Size No. 3 (100's), **60/-** dozen; to Public, **7/6,**

Nicholas-Aspirin Powder for dispensing, in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. boxes, **50/-** lb.

If you cannot obtain from your wholesaler, write us to any of the following addresses:—

GEO. R. NICHOLAS & CO., 325 FLINDERS LANE, MELBOURNE.
GEO. R. NICHOLAS & CO., 178 CASTLEREAGH STREET, SYDNEY.
GEO. R. NICHOLAS & CO., NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS, QUEEN ST., BRISBANE.
GEO. R. NICHOLAS & CO., WORANDO BUILDINGS, GRENFELL ST., ADELAIDE.
GEO. R. NICHOLAS & CO., 64 KING STREET, PERTH.

AN ASSURED SELLER

And Money Maker

Here is an exceptional toilet preparation—a capital product from a pharmaceutical standpoint, and one to which you can consistently assign a foremost place on your show-case; a product that will be certain to please your women customers; a product that you can recommend with a clear conscience.

COLD CREAM

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

Is all that a high-class Cold Cream can be—a smooth, wholesome, beautifully white, exquisitely scented preparation. It has a delightful rose perfume—a true rose, not a rose geranium or imitation. It is of perfect consistency—and retains that consistency even in warm weather. It does not discolor or become rancid with age.

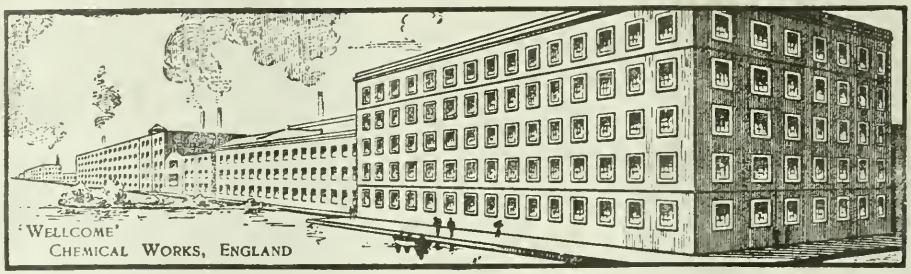
Opal Glass Jars	... ...	**2 ounces.**
Opal Glass Jars	... ...	**1 pound.**
Collapsible Tubes	... ...	**2 ounces.**
Bulk Package	... ...	**5 pound Cans.**

Give this fine product half a chance in your pharmacy, and it will bring you a lot of good business. Sell it under our label or your label—either way it is an assured money maker.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. 125 York St. SYDNEY.

Home Office and Laboratories: Detroit, Michigan.

50 Years of Pharmaceutical Progress


'WELLCOME' CHEMICAL WORKS, ENGLAND

An Imperial Triumph

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Trade Mark)

'EMPIRIN'

(Trade Mark)

¶ Presenting 'EMPIRIN' which is chemically, physically and therapeutically identical with **ASPIRIN** of German origin.

¶ 'EMPIRIN' is acetylsalicylic acid of the highest possible purity, has the correct melting-point of the pure acid, and is absolutely free from salicylic and acetic acids.

¶ Manufactured by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., at the 'Wellcome' Chemical Works, England.

'TABLOID' 'EMPIRIN,' Gr. 5
Issued in bottles of 25 and 100

Write for Prices—they are advantageous

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON
NEW YORK MONTREAL CAPE TOWN MILAN SHANGHAI
BUENOS AIRES BOMBAY
AND 481, KENT STREET, SYDNEY

E 480

All Rights Reserved

Printed and Published for the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia by H. Hearne & Co., Paragon Printers, 285-287 Latrobe Street, Melbourne.